The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,577—New S… BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1896.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOR BEST HORSES AND DOGS IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP.
It cures Mange, destroys Parasites on animals, improves the coat, and prevents unpleasant odour. Specially useful against Greasy Heel or Mud Fever on Horses, and to keep Flies away.
USED IN HER MAJESTY'S KENNELS.
In 1 and 2-lb. Jars, 1s. and 2s. each; 4 and 7-lb. Tins, 3s. and 5s. each (English rates).
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGE and RIFLE AND REVOLVER Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUNWADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition … throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co. Ld.
127, Upper Thames Street, Lndn, EC.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.
DEPARTURES DE EUROPE.
Vessels. Tons. Captain. To Sail on
… 5294 L. H. Mob… …
… 6301 T. F. Cree… …
… 7688 W. S. Anders… …
… 4136 F. T. Whit… …
… 4136 J. Nunn… …
… 6274 T. Cree… …
… 6301 R. H. Wood… …
… 4305 T. Cree… …
… 6301 T. Cree… …
… 6739 A. Cree… …
… 7688 B. Anderso… …
… 6136 Symons… …
… 6284 F. Pelloe… …
… 4702 T. Wesley… …
… 6284 H. Moule… …
… 4702 A. Symons… …
… 7688 W. B. Anderso… …
Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI.
Steamers marked R.M. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Baggage must be sent on the P. and O. Dockyard Jetty before 5 A.M. on day of sailing.
Steam Tender leaves the Apollo Bunder Pier at NOON on day of sailing. Passengers for Kurrachee and Karachi only will be received on board. Baggage for these ports must be sealed to the Inspectress of Native Passengers, and marked with Port of destination.
For COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly covering H.M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia change at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to Colombo at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. UROTH,
Superintendent, P. & O.S.N. Company.
Bombay, 16th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S.S.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
Steamer. Captain. Tons H.P. To Sail on
ARETHUSA …J. Nicolich …4,119 750 … Feb. 1896
CERATRIX …T. Rasovich …4,186 750 … Mar. 1896
CERATOR …J. Nicolich …4,116 750 … April 1896
CERATRIX …T. Rasovich …4,186 750 … May 1896
CERATOR …J. Nicolich …4,119 750 … June 1896
Surgeon and Stewardess on board every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.
1st Class. 2nd Class. Deck.
VIA VENICE, BRINDISI …Rs. 400 Rs. 225 Rs. 150
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd. and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.
ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
Steamer. Captain. Tons. H.P. To Sail on
VIA VALERIE …A. Pellner… 4,207 750 …
VIENNA …C. Bellen… 7,688 900 …
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THE
1st Class. 2nd Class. Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE …… Rs.325 Rs.200 Rs. 150
STEAMERS for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
(either Accelerated or Ordinary Service) TO TRIESTE.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS …… 1st Class. 2nd Class. Deck.
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS …… Rs. 575 Rs. 375 Rs. 275
INCLUDING WINE on BOARD SUPPLIED AT MODERATE CHARGES.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Brindisi, Mont Cenis, St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
For connection with the Steamers' Tickets to the Company's new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria (Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "North German Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of South America, Australia, &c., called at by the Company's steamers.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.
Steamer. Captain. Tons. H.P. To Sail on
MARIA TERESA …V. Gherzmann… 3,042 250 … Feb. 1896
For connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA for Madras Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c. apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Lyceum House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 1896.

COMPAGNIE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Government Contract.
For DEPARTURES see Time Table.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—
FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
"KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th … on arrival of homeward English …
FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
"ACHUMBA," 847 tons, about the … at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, … Mandvie, and Karachee.
"DWARKA," 1,487 tons, on the … at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Porbunder, Jodia, Mandvie, and Kurrachee, (without guarantee as to date).
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 9th January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, (in the foregoing or any order, if weather permitting).
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "GULNA," 1,984 tons, about the … 16th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "SOUDIA," 2,680 tons, about the … 8th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 18th January.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch CARGO …
Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including new Liners, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of Berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with BOOKS Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties, and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2000 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
TOURS to EGYPT, to Nile, the Holy Land, &c.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident … Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued … the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
MONEY … at the exchange of the day.
… Passengers' money received …
… Drafts, CHEQUE ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest … when the Credit balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
… received, rate of interest on application.
… PAY up PENSIONS collected and every … Money Agency transacted.
… free on application.
… Esplanade Road.
… Court Street House.

… PASSENGER …ON, 1896.
…AY, GROOM & Co., …OMBAY.
… to intimate that their HANDBOOK … containing … Particulars of the various … arrangements for the Home … (1896, is now … course of … sending passengers who may … ies are invited to apply to … cutta when the omission will …
… for arranging and booking … attention is given to securing … accommodation, and (when a … ½ congenial companionship … the Saloon.
…ROOM & Co., Bombay.
…BAY & Co., Calcutta.
…S AND AGENTS.

…NT FEEL QUITE …HT."
… BOTTLE OF …

SHOOTING SEASON, 1895-96.
TREACHER & CO., LD.
FOR
GUNS! RIFLES!!
AMMUNITION!!!
SHOT AND RIFLE CARTRIDGES OF ALL KINDS.
Rs. a.
ELEY'S BROWN No. 12, 14, 16 and 20. Cash Price ……Per 100 10 0
ELEY'S LOADED with SCHULTZE'S or SMOKELESS S.S. „ 10 8
GUNPOWDER.
CURTIS AND HARVEY'S—PIGOU WILKS AND LAURENCE.
SCHULTZE'S WATERPROOF AND SMOKELESS S.S.
CHILLED SHOT.
ACCESSORIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.
HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.
OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.
Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.
RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.
HAMILTON & COMPANY
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

SHIRTS.
"PERFECT FITTING."—
SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM RS. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM RS. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS:—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LADIES' EVENING DRESS.
SPECIALLY CHEAP ITEMS.
Rs. a.
10 Button length White, Tan and Black Morquetaire …… per pair 4 14
…aire Kid Gloves …… „ 5 8
…aire Suede Gloves … „ 4 4
… in White, Black, …inal …… „ 2 12
… colours…… each 3 2
…n various colours …… „ 6 12
…inted Gauze Fan trimmed …urs…… „ 9 8
…LAW & CO.

…LBONIC ACID …TS, …HER SODA-…INES. …PLICATION. …ACID INVEN-…O., LIMITED, …Rehman Street, Bombay.

MILITARY SIGNALLING
OR
RIFLE RANGE
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA
BAHADURS No. 1. | BAHADUR "BOUQUE…
BAHADURS No. 2. | BAHADUR "BOUQUE…
BAHADURS No. 3. | BAHADUR REGALIAS
BAHADURS No. 4. | BAHADUR PRINCESS…
BAHADUR "SPECIALS' No. 1. | BAHADUR DAWSON'S…
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2. | BAHADUR DAWSON'S…
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3. | BAHADUR EXCELSIORS
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4. | BAHADUR MANILLAS
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1. | BAHADUR MANILLAS
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2. | BAHADUR MORNING W…
BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

FOR LADIES TRAVELLING and FOR HOME USE an indispensable article is offered in KEMP'S IMPROVED ABSORBENT SANITARY TOWELS. The great sale which this article in its improved form has secured fully proves the high appreciation in which it is held. Price Rs. 2 per dozen, securely packed. KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

IN THE MATTER OF THE TRADE MARK OF JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, LIMITED.
WARNING.
NOTICE is hereby given that OTTO HENCKELS and WALTER DE HAAS of Solingen, Germany, have been criminally prosecuted by us in the Royal Court of Justice at Elberfeld in Germany for knowingly imitating our Trade Mark upon goods sent to British India and condemned to a fine of 60 Marks with imprisonment in default.
They were also condemned to pay the costs and to advertise the conviction in two German Newspapers.
The Court also found that the accused well knew our Trade Mark and had copied it, and also had copied the patterns of our goods and our Cards and Labels.
The following are respectively the Mark of Henckels and Haas, in respect of which they were condemned, and our Mark.
HENCKELS AND HAAS'S MARK.
JOSEPH RODGERS AND SONS, LD., MARK.
Now having regard to the above case WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that we will immediately proceed against all persons whomsoever who may attempt to use any Trade Mark having such resemblance to our well-known Trade Mark as to be calculated to deceive, and we will not only criminally prosecute all such persons but will also enter Civil Actions against them and claim damages in respect of any such infringement. Any person giving to us or to our Agent named below satisfactory information of any infringement will be rewarded.
(SD.) JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, LIMITED
Norfolk Street, Sheffield, November, 1895.
W. A. THURMAN,
30, Lall Bazar, Calcutta. 1, Hummum Street, Bombay.
Messrs. JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Limited, Indian Agent.

KEMP'S
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,
FOR THE BREATH AND TEETH,
IS the Finest Liquid Dentifrice and Mouth Wash in existence, and far surpasses in fragrance and delicacy any imported article. Always perfectly fresh.
In two sizes, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 875 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOËL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
WILL RE-OPEN
ON THE 7th JANUARY, 1896.
For Prospectus apply to The SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two tea-spoonfuls dissolved in water.
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India:
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

TO ALL WHO HAVE OR DESIRE TO OBTAIN
A luxuriant head of hair we would commend the use of
KEMP'S CELEBRATED
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
Prevents the hair falling off and becoming grey.
Encourages the growth and quickly eradicates scurf.
By providing all the nourishment ELEGANTLY necessary in a form easily applied and readily assimilated.
PERFUMED.
Is the most refreshing Hair Wash ever invented,
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—
Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem …… 35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold…… 17 6
Examination and Certificate …… 10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness …… 5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined … Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special atten… delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P. … Office, "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL TEXTILE FANCY DRESS BALL.

Under the Patronage of the MILLOWNERS, AGENT and GENTLEMEN connected with the TEXTILE INDUSTRY of Bombay.

WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE

TOWN HALL

On FRIDAY, 10th JANUARY, 1896,

The full Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will attend under the direction of Signor Lagottella.

Tickets to admit Gentleman and Lady Rs. 6.
Extra Lady's Ticket Rs. 2.
Tickets Limited.

All booked tickets must be sent for at once or they will be resold.

May be had of the Committee,

J. A. ROWLEY, Parel, W. F. RHODES, Cumballa Hotel, ROBERT WOOD, Colaba, W. PICKERING, Mazagon, E. H. BARNES, Parel, THOMAS TAYLOR, B. B., Parel.
and
ARTHUR BENISTON, Honorary Secretary,
Tardeo.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB,

Under the Patronage of H. E. the GOVERNOR,
Will Produce
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the
9th and 10th JANUARY,
The Amusing Comedietta
"SECOND THOUGHTS"
AND
For the first time in India, and by special permission of Mr. WEEDON GROSSMITH.
The Farcical Comedy.
"FAITHFUL JAMES."

Box Office Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Prices Rs. 4, Rs. 2, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to back seats.
Doors open each evening at 9 P.M. Performance to commence at 9-30.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

FOUNDED 1848.

WE have been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, and are prepared to accept Insurance risks.

Capital	£1,00,000
Funds exclusive of Capital	£56,00,000
Income in 6 years	£10,12,000
Payments under policies exceed	£1,20,00,000

Prospectus, Proposals, and every information can be obtained from the Undersigned.
Canvassers and Agents are requested to apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay.
Bombay, January 6, 1896.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

SURAT LOCAL SHOWS.

THE SECOND LOCAL SHOW will be held at Surat on THURSDAY, the 16th January, for one day only, from 8 A.M. till evening. Admission half an anna. It will be limited on this occasion to Wood-work, other classes being taken up in future years.

Prizes will be awarded for (1) the best pieces of carving in wood, (2) the best original carving in wood, (3) the best copy in wood to any scale of a house-front or of any architectural detail, (4) the best original drawing adapted for re-production in Wood, (5) the best article of household furniture, (6) the best vehicle of any kind, (7) the best pair of native house-doors, (8) the best toy, (9) the best musical instrument, (10) the best agricultural implement.

Only work produced in the city or district of Surat will be eligible for competition. The reasonableness of the price will be taken into account in making awards.

The undersigned will be glad to assist any one who wishes to buy, or to get information about the manufactures of Surat.

A. S. JERVIS,
Hon. Sec., Industrial Museum, Surat.
January 2nd, 1896.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Finas	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	" 6-8 "	100
Vevey Courts	" 6-0 "	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KOP'S BEER

NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned—

Ex s.s Bengal.

J P—1-4—4 cases machinery consisting of reversing biscuit brake No 2 French roll tins iron steel-heads, ornamental wire trays, coffee roasters, coffee mills, &c.

On account of the concerned.

M B—74—8 cases machinery consisting of wheel barrow, mahogany lakh, rubber pipe, bull's-eye lever, platform scale, brass weights, glass hollow lancers, large tin plates.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, and the following days at 1 p. m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 51, Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Bombay Fine Art Gallery the goodwill and whole of the stock-in-trade of the firm of Messrs. Mugoondass and Jeramdass, Mutlance Jewellers, consisting of embroidered gold, silver, and silks works of Sind, Moultan, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere, Delhi and China, such as shawls, dressing gowns, clock, handkerchiefs, cushions, table covers, curtains, Rampore chudders, Kutan, Madras, Cashmere, Lucknow and Burmah silverwars, Tanjore, Canara, Benares and Lucknow copper, brass and zinc wares, silver inlaid.

Persian, Madras, Deccan, Agra Multan, Cashmere, Mirzapore and Zanzibar carpets.

Bombay, Surat, Visagapatam, Sind, Benares and Jeypore work-boxes and toys.

Japanese vases, &c., Moorshedabad ivory toys, and Cashmere copper gold gilt vessels of new varieties, Indian curiosities, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th January, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., at the instance of the mortgagee, Khoja Nathoobhoy Assar, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Syed Abdool Kadar alias Dadoo Meeya bin Syed Kootboodin Kalianker, Syed Kassam bin Syed Abdoolkader Kalianker, and Syed Mohidin bin Syed Abdoolkadar Kalianker will sell by Public Auction under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of August, 1888, the following property, on the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th January, 1896, at 4 p.m.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, measuring 166 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Chimna Butcher Street, in the city and registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly and now occupied by the said mortgagors and their tenants, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 29 and now under ward C No. 7357 and street Nos. 188 and 190, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1862 and 1863, and now Survey No. 4476, in the name of the said Syed Abdool Kadar alias Dadoo Meeya bin Syed Kootboodin Kalianker, and bounded on the east by the said Chimna Butcher Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Karim Jalial Horah, and on the south by the house of Kasal Hoosain Gerabar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or Messrs. Muljee and Raghavjee, mortgagee's solicitors, at their office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF GROUND BELONGING TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

The following 17 plots of land suitable for buildings, situate on the Parel Road and the New Connaught and Sussex Roads and near the Victoria Gardens and the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway and on the Tramway Lines will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., in pursuance of the sanction given by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at 3 p. m., on MONDAY the 20th inst., the Auction if not completed that day, will be continued at 3 p. m., on each successive day (except Sunday), until all the plots have been offered :—

PARTICULARS OF THE PLOTS.

Plot Nos.	Area. sq yds	Plot Nos.	Area. sq yds	Plot Nos.	Area. sq yds
1	732·38	8	822·67	14	570·84
2	637·17	9	822·67	15	570·84
3	620·19	10	757·24	16	326·55
4	613·21	11	757·24	17	326·55
5	1025·32	12	730·00	18	322·07
7	1027·92	13	720 00		

Copies of detailed plans of the different plots of land can be had at the Executive Engineer's Office, Municipality, on payment of a fee of Re. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, Municipal Solicitors, at their office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 435 of 1892.
Appeal No. 840.

Cowasjee Pallonjee Pochkhanawala.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Hormusjee Manockjee Mody.....Defendant.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property in two lots on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, before Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at their Rooms in Medows Street, in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit, dated the 8th day of August, 1895, Lot No. 1 is the Hotel property known as the Apollo Hotel and the furniture and stock-in-trade therein and the good-will thereof as a going concern. Particulars of the properties and a list of furniture comprised in the said Hotel property may be seen at the office of the said Receiver at the Court House on any day after the 8th instant.

The immoveable properties comprised in Lot No. 1.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,743 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the north by the proposed new road, on or towards the south by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee, on or towards the east by land belonging to the said Port Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of the said Port Trustees, and are now in the possession of the Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under a lease from one Hajee Oosman Chotani, dated the 20th day of July, 1887, for a period of 10 years from the 1st day of July, 1887.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 295 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by land leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the south by land leased to Hajee Currim Hajee Mahomed, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees, and are now in the occupation of the Receiver and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under an assignment of lease, dated the 1st day of August, 1888, and made between Ebrahim Gunjey of the one part and the said Hormusjee Manockjee of the other part for the unexpired period of 50 years created by the indenture of lease dated 23th October, 1887, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and one Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia of the other part.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 1-9 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by land leased to Hajee Oosman Hajee Chotani, on or towards the south by land leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of the said Port Trustees and are now in the possession of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under the said assignment of lease dated the 1st day of August, 1888, for the unexpired period of 50 years created by the indenture of lease dated the 25th October, 1887, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia of the other part.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Apollo Bay Reclamation, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 261 7-9 square yards and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south by vacant ground, the property of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the east by the site of a proposed road, and on or towards the west by land held on lease from the said Trustees by Hajee Oosman Haji Chotani, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under a lease dated the 25th day of May, 1888, from the said Trustees for the period of 50 years from the 1st day of April, 1889. There is a covenant for the renewal of the lease for such further term and at such yearly rent as may be agreed upon between the said Trustees and the said Lessees.

Fifthly.—All that piece of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6 square feet or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south and west by land hereinbefore thirdly described, on or towards the east by the site of a proposed road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and are situate in the registration district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the plaintiff and defendant under a lease dated the 23rd day of September, 1890, from the said Trustees and which lease is endorsed on the said lease dated the 25th day of May, 1888, for the same period and subject to the same covenants and conditions as are contained in the said lease.

Lot No. II.

The book debts due in respect of the business of the said Apollo Hotel, a list whereof can be seen at the office of the said Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, attorneys for the said Receiver, or to the undersigned, at their office, in Forbes Street and Meadow Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 6th January, 1896.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausting Drains, Kidney Diseases, &c., should write for the renowned MARSTON Remedies for local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 49, High Holborn, LONDON.

SALES BY A

CRAWFORD AN
No. 7, MARIN

WEEKLY AUCTI

THIS DAY, 10NDAY, the 6th CRAWFORD and Co. will sell b Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and the follow ing :—

One ½ plate optimics photographi
One ½ plate do.
One optimos magic lantern with lamps.
One optimos darkroom lamp.
12 ebonite dishes 1-4 1-2 and 1-1 pl
29 bottles winebrandy and liqu
The property of a Gentleman o
marble top tabs, teapoys, cabin
bedsteads, dressing and washhan
press, wardrobe iron safe, large m
ing press, baba jo, etc.
One account of the concerned—
A. Z. and Co 928-29—2 cases glass
On account and at the risk of Ra
fels—
21806 B R and B 1-2—2 cases lamp
By order of the concerned, and o
of Rahimtoola an Mathomed—
HBTC—2716-10 cases black str
2-85 3 " oxfords.
29451 1 " oxfords.
On account and at the risk of Ra
6087 12205 1 ase printed handke
456 12247 1 " " bordered
427 12253 1 " " scal rup
456 12246 1 " Cashmere shawl

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome ght victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 strong offic-shigram.
1 new landa
1 new vis-a-vis,
1 safety bicycle with pneumatic t
1 bay waler olding, age 6 off, 14-1 saddle and rupo weight.
1 fine Jaffarabad cow giving 11 calf 15 days old.
And any other carriages and hors

SALE OF VERY VALU

ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th in CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Rooms, by order of Javeri Nagin account and at the risk of the purch wife of Mr. Ebrahimjee Sibtain—
1 sealed bottle of very valuable drilled pearls and bunches of pearls.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be sale.

BONA-FIDE S

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst CRAWFORD and Co. are instru tion at Church Gate Street, For vacated by Messrs. Geyer and Co. stock in trad of Mr. Ebrahimjee chant, consisting of neat, substant household furniture, such as drawi velvet and tapestry, cabinets, revol with pigeonhole, mirror door al hand tables o match, teapoys, sea made single and double bedsteads, Catalogues will be published an view four days before the sale.

SALE OF FIRST-RATE FUL TABLES BY BURROUG ROBERTS

On SATURDAY, the 11th in CRAWFORD and Co., are instr Auction at Church Gate Street, For vacated by Messrs. Geyer and Co. tables.

One first-rate nearly new full-sized screw legs by John Roberts with im new cloth, with set of ivory billiard cases for balls, long and short cl marking boards, set of three kerosi and cover, &c., (complete).

One first-rate nearly new full size Burroughs and Watts, with improve cloth by Roberts, with set of ivory p balls, cases for balls, long and short board, twelve-ty-five candle powe ets, (complete).

Catalogues will be published, and t four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of an undivided landed property situate in the E the Fort of Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd ins CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by premises by order of Mr. Mirzam business under the name of Fa mortgage, and on account and a Mahomed, the mortgagor, in persu given in the indenture of mortgage February 1890.

All that the undivided half share Gajanand Manekram in all that piec the messuages and buildings standi and being on the western side of Elphinstone Circle within the Fort tration sub-district of Bombay and by the property of Hormusjee Bom the vacant ground of Sir Dinshaw east by a public Road and on the Dadabhoy Cursetjee and assessed by No. 17 and possessing further particulars and condi made to Messrs. Bhaishanke mortgagor, or to the undersig

Dated this 6th January, 1896.

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SU LIFE ASSURANCE INDIA, L

OMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPL LIFE, ACCIDENT AND

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THE Company offers u intending Assurers. The easily to the Public, and ARE FR offers SARY RESTRICTIONS, W NECTION. Policies. LARGE G CONDER CENT. per annum on the OF 2

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THE POLICIES of this Company kinds without restriction. incurred in Sport, Business, abroad ary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum Only ; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent on Do on Permanent Partial Disab Rs. 5,0 Temporary Total Disablement during ary Partial Disablement. Temp

GUARANTEE DEPAR

ship undertaken for the Fide Surety Trust on the yearly payment tions Different kinds of Risks have b The Company is in a position to un and its Possible Rates. Lowe particulars may be obtained fro Full

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A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important vantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and ick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong echanism in

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ined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, for stiffly sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass, ight 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in. SPECIAL PAST TERMS for Hire Purchase.

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C. HENRIOT, Manager.

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aid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY by an accident to the Passenger Train or to an ordinary passenger; or who shall have in one calendar month after such accident, ald such injury not prove fatal but result in ves or by physical separation of both hand

should such injury only result in the lose the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight t the person so killed or permanently inju for the current issue with his or her us hat he or she is a subscriber through a notice of claim was given within SEVEN ions precedent to this Insurance.

persons over 14 years of age, is limited to O any insurance with this or any other Accide

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The Bank undertakes the purchase Government Securities, Stocks, and receives same for safe custody, sale and Dividends when due.
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
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THE ASIA OF THE GODS.
THE AXIS AND UNIVERSE THE
POLAR MYTH
APPENDIX.
HEAVENS (Resume)
THE HEAVENS
MYTHS.
THE NUMBERS
THE MOON MYTHS.
THE SUN MYTHS.
HEAVENS (Resume)
THE HEAVENS
MYTHS.
THE MOON MYTHS.
THE SUN MYTHS.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.
INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.
NOTICES.
"It is a remarkable work: the fruit of several resourceful and laborious research into the origin religious which have come down to us from the m time." "Bombay Gazette."
"A freshly conceived and freshly written work in relative mythology. . . . A stately octavo of 383 pag many illustrations. . . . Our learned author is set in his claims he is genial and easy in his sty makes no pretence to having discovered an all-exclusiv to Mythologies." On the contrary, his large-minded gests that 'the key' we seek in quest of is a whole hund treats all readers kindly and, though himself ther and scientifically serious, he nowhere makes a cla mind feel like a culprit."—"Independent," August 24,
"The book is large octavo, pp. 582) is a marvel of research and of scholarly insight. . . . The rea work which no future student of mythology or philosophy of mythology can safely neglect."—"M Review," January 1896.
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FOR Heavy BLANKETING SUITS fo Hills and the Cold Season; for Serge Su the Plains; for Light Cotton Sheets for the Ho her, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
Samples free on Application.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

High Court: re-opens.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Scindia, Wards, and Madura left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Basuto left the dock on Friday.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The following is the result of the first race for the Challenge Cup:—Melody, 1st; and Kismet, 2nd.

NOTICE.—Owing to pressure of State traffic, private and press telegrams to South Africa are subject to delay of three or four days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s. s. Avoca, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Tuesday).

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness Balla Ramdass, the Raja of Nandoor, accompanied by 130 followers, carrying five guns and four swords, arrived in Bombay, on Friday morning, and is putting up at the Nepean Sea Road.

SERIOUS INJURY TO A LAD.—Nagoo Murlidhur, a Hindu lad, aged about eleven, was on Friday afternoon, going along Vithalwady, when he was knocked down by a cow, which was at the time running after another cow, and sustained fracture of three ribs. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained for treatment.

INFRINGEMENT OF HARBOUR REGULATIONS.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, the Commander of the s. s. Madeline was brought up by Constable Hobson on a charge of anchoring his vessel in the fairway harbour without the regulation lights. The ship-master was fined Rs. 10.

FALL OFF A WINDOW.—On Friday afternoon Chundaprasad Karparam, a Hindu boy, aged four residing with his parents at Bhuleshwar, while playing on the first floor of his house, accidentally fell out of a window into the road below, a height of about fifteen feet, sustaining serious injuries to the head and other parts of the body, which necessitated his removal to and detention at the J. J. Hospital.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Lalchund Raichand, a law-student, residing in Cavel, reported to the police, on Friday evening, that, during his absence from home on the forenoon of the day in question, his servant, named Anoopram, stole a box containing cash and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 135, and absconded. The police upon inquiry recovered the box minus its contents in the house of a woman whom the servant was in the habit of visiting.

FIRE.—On Saturday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in a room on the third floor of a house, occupied by one Hoosein Abdul Rahiman, at Sarang Street, Khokha Bazaar, and was speedily extinguished. It appears that some pieces of wearing apparel were lying on a string above the fire-place, and one of them caught fire. The brigade-men were turned up promptly, but were not used. The house, in which the fire broke out, belongs to one Allana Abdul Rahiman. The damage is estimated at eight annas.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan lad, named Ali Kara, aged thirteen, who was employed in his uncle's shop at Imamwada, where he also resided. A few weeks ago the deceased was climbing a ladder, when a splinter of wood penetrated the nail of his big toe. On Thursday last, he complained of lock-jaw, when he was taken to a Native medical gentleman, who, after examining him, advised him to go to hospital. Deceased was accordingly conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Friday evening. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, by Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, at the Mazagaon Road, on view of the body of Luximon Withoo, a Hindu, aged fifty-five, lately a peon employed in the office of the Agent to the G. I. P. Railway Company, who resided with his son, who is a peon in Messrs. Whitaker, Latilaw and Company's establishment. During the past month Luximon occasionally complained of pain in his chest and difficulty of breathing, and about three weeks ago, on his return home from the office, he fainted and fell down on the road. On Saturday morning he went down to a stand-pipe to wash his mouth, when he suddenly fainted, fell down, and expired on the spot. A verdict of death from heart-disease was returned by the jury.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of December last the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 3,102. Among these the number of new admissions was 818, classified as stated below. The average daily attendance was 100·1 :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindu	173	143	292	672
Mussalman	39	25	66	130
Parsi	4	3	10	16
Other Castes	...	...	...	...
Total...	290	170	358	818

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG HINDU.—On Friday evening, a policeman doing duty at the Two Tanks noticed a young Hindu seated on the pavement with his back against the parapet wall of the tank. The sepoy went up to him and shook him, but found him unconscious. He brought a "rickla," and had the man conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination by the house-surgeon he was found to be suffering from opium-poisoning. He was detained under treatment, but never recovered his consciousness and died ten minutes after admission. The police ascertained that on the morning of the same day deceased had purchased half-a-tola of opium for two annas from an opium vendor's shop at Erskine Road, Null Bazaar. Mr. Allan F. Turner held an inquiry on Saturday morning at the J. J. Hospital, where the jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of suicide with opium.

ROBBING HIS FATHER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Soonder Rao Bhow, residing at Dady Sett Agiary Lane, charged his son Narayen with theft in respect of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 966. The accused, who is a young lad, had access to the family jewels in complainant's house. He used to remove a portion of the ornaments from time to time, and realised sums of money on them much below the value of the gold and silver. The money-lender, a Marwari, named Lala Fateh, in his turn pledged the same articles more advantageously with another Marwari. On the 23rd ultimo, accused left his father's house, intimating that he was going to Dhulia for employment. He never went there, but remained in Bombay, and on the day of his arrest was found cashing a currency note for Rs. 100. The peculiar manner in which the boy went about aroused suspicions of the police, and this led to the discovery of the ornaments. The boy in his defence said that he was authorised by his father to pledge the ornaments. The case stands adjourned.

A YOUNG WOMAN ROBBING HER RELATIVE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Janabai, a young Hindu woman, was charged with theft of gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 23, belonging to a relative, named Matoo. It appears that accused and prosecutrix resided together in a room at Dongree, Nowroji Hill. About two months ago, during the absence of the prosecutrix from home, accused forced open a box belonging to her, and having abstracted the property, absconded to her native village, Atgaum. The matter being brought to the notice of the police, accused was arrested about fifteen days ago in her native country, and the property was recovered from her possession. She was then brought to Bombay, and the ornaments, on being shown to the prosecutrix, were identified by her as her own property. The accused in her defence urged that her husband, who also resided in the same room, opened the box and gave her the ornaments to take them to her native village, and that she did not know that it was the complainant's property. Accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

DRAINAGE WORKS IN THE CITY.—For the information of the public, we give the names of the different roads which are partly or wholly closed, owing to the drainage works and house-connections, and works of laying new tramway rails :—The Hornby and Colaba Causeway Roads (partly), the former in connection with the tramway, and the latter in respect to drainage works. The following roads and thoroughfares have been excavated or cut open for laying pipes in connection with the house-connection works :—Bhendy Bazaar, Imambara, North and South Jail Roads, a portion of the junction at the Musjid and Abdul Rahiman Street; the Gowalia Tank Road from the tank to Nana-ki-Chawky, Junction of Churney and Queen's Roads, junction of Churney and Girgaum Back Road (partly), Gowalia Tank Road near the entrance of Forjett Street (partly), Forjett Street (completely at both ends); from Tardeo Chowkey to Mahaluximee Chowkey (partly), the Clerk and Falkland Roads and Trimbuck Pureshram Street (partly), Duncan, Bellasis, Clare, Shepherd and Parel Roads; Abdul Rahiman Street, Lohar Chawl, Queen's Road, Kika Street, and Cowasji Patel Tank Road.

RATEPAYERS' MEETING RE HOUSE-CONNECTIONS IN BOMBAY.—A meeting of the ratepayers of Bombay, convened at the instance of the Anjuman-i-Kharekhah-e-Kom, was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, under the presidency of Dr. Deshmukh, to consider the advisability or otherwise of defraying the expenses of laying the remaining house-connections in Bombay either by the house-owners or from the Municipal treasury. Mr. Calliandas Jeevanji moved a resolution that the costs of the house-connections should be paid from the Municipal funds, and that the landlords should not be called upon to defray the expenses thereof, and that the meeting approved of the amendment moved by Dr. Hisney against Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta's proposition on the subject at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation. Mr. Moolla Mahomed Moonshee seconded the resolution, and Mr. Sevaklal Karsondas supported it. Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Dhondes said that at a meeting of Municipal Councillors, held at a certain place, it had been unanimously resolved to support the rate-payers in the opinion that the expenses of these house-connections should be defrayed from the Municipal funds. Mr. Shamrao Rele spoke strongly against the inequity of compelling the rate-payers to pay the expenses of laying the remaining twenty-four thousand house-connections, whilst ten thousand connections had already been made at the expense of the Municipality. The resolution was carried unanimously. Another resolution was then carried requesting the Corporation not to come to a definite conclusion without hearing the opinion of the rate-payers on the subject.

PICK-POCKETS AT A RAILWAY STATION.—At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Munshee Hoosein Mahomed, Chief Constable, B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged two Banias, named Chunilal Juggonnath and Pudamsay Virji, Parsee Mr. W. F. Hamilton, with theft of a purse, containing Rs. 10, and a bottle of scent from the pocket of one Runchord Goolabji, a Hindu. About 9-30 p.m., on Thursday last, the complainant purchased at the Churney Road station a third-class ticket for Dakore, and was standing on the platform awaiting the train, when the two accused, who were to be his fellow passengers, arrived there, and had some conversation with him. Shortly afterwards the train steamed into the station, and complainant took his seat in one of the compartments, the two getting into another compartment. Before the train reached the Grant Road station, Runchord discovered that his pocket had been picked of the purse. He reported the matter to the police at the Grant Road station, and the two accused were arrested on suspicion. On searching them, the purse, containing the money, was found with No. 1, while the scent bottle was discovered with No. 2. It was believed that during the course of the conversation at the Churney Road station, accused stole the property. The first accused in his defence urged that he found the purse lying on the platform at the Churney Road station. He intended to hand over the purse to the police, but before he could carry out his intention he was arrested. The accused No. 2, against whom stood one previous conviction, stated that the scent bottle belonged to him. The magistrate convicted No. 1 and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment, while his comrade, No. 2, was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

DEATH OF A KARACHI IMPORTER.—We regret to have to record the death of Mr. W. Noonan, one of the oldest residents of Karachi, which sad event took place some days ago. The deceased gentleman, who was sixty-one years old, had been for many years a prominent figure in mercantile circles in Karachi both as a successful broker and afterwards as an extensive produce merchant. He met with a heavy reverse of fortune in 1881, and he struggled hard to retrieve his business, but without success. In the heyday of his prosperity Mr. Noonan was a munificent patron to all charitable, religious, and educational undertakings, and he contributed large sums of money towards the erection of St. Joseph's Convent and St. Patrick's Church. The poor and needy and destitute invariably found a substantial sympathiser in Mr. Noonan, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul have need to be deeply grateful to him for his unstinted support to their funds. He was for nearly a year previous to his demise employed by the Karachi Municipality as assessor for revising house-tax, the duties pertaining to which he (since) performed to the entire satisfaction of the Municipal Corporation. The remains of the deceased were conveyed to their last resting place in the Catholic portion of the cemetery amidst the sorrowful regret of the whole Catholic community of Karachi, the funeral being numerously attended by all classes and creeds. The Rev. H. Largeau, Catholic Chaplain, read the burial service, assisted by five other Reverend Fathers, and at its conclusion delivered a most impressive panegyric on the virtues of the deceased, who, he said, was a most practical and devout Catholic, one who whether in affluence or adversity never swerved from the strict performance of the duties of his religion. The deceased's wife and the large family to deplore his irreparable loss, to whom we accord our heartfelt condolence in their sad bereavement.—"Phœnix."

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR NAVSARI ZARTHOSTI MADRESSA.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Sir Cowasjee Jahangir Navsari Zarthosti Madressa, a most successful and efficient institution, aided by the Government of his Highness the Gaekwar, took place on Tuesday last before a very large and representative gathering, Rao Bahadur Venikar, M.A., the Suba of Navsari, presiding. The annual report of the school which was read at the gathering showed that the number of boys on the roll, at the end of the last year, was close upon 300, the highest yet attained, and that its Matriculation results are steadily improving, the school having passed fourteen boys (of whom seven were Hindus) out of twenty-one sent up for the Matriculation this year. This result reflects great credit on the teaching staff and on the management. The school was examined last year on behalf of the Baroda Educational Department by Mr. Dorabjee M. Patel, B.A., who states in his report: "I have been examining the school for the last three years and so I am able to say that it has been making a steady onward progress in all respects. The number of its pupils is rising, its Matriculation results are greatly improving, the teaching of the other classes is showing better work than before. Its staff is strong, seven masters for four classes, three of them being graduates."

Another feature to which reference was made in the report was the phenominally brilliant success of one of the old students of the school who matriculated from the Madressa and won numerous prizes and scholarships at the last B.A. Examination of the University, this successful student being a son of Khan Bahadur Kershaspjee Rustamjee Dadachanjee, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda. Allusion was also made in the report to a grant-in-aid rules to the school, the effect of which will be to reduce the present grant, but hope was expressed, having regard to the conditions under which the grant was originally made and has been maintained and to the permanent burdens undertaken by the committee on the faith of that arrangement to maintain the school in a high state of efficiency and to the school being the only High School in the district, half the expenses of which moreover were borne by private enterprise, the present grant might be kept intact by his Highness the Gaekwar with a view to entire satisfaction of the Municipal Corporation. The remains of the deceased were conveyed to their last resting place in the Catholic portion of the cemetery amidst the sorrowful regret of the whole Catholic community of Karachi, the funeral being numerously attended by all classes and creeds. The Rev. H. Largeau, Catholic Chaplain, read the burial service, assisted by five other Reverend Fathers, and at its conclusion delivered a most impressive panegyric on the virtues of the deceased, who, he said, was a most practical and devout Catholic, one who whether in affluence or adversity never swerved from the strict performance of the duties of his religion. The deceased's wife and the large family to deplore his irreparable loss, to whom we accord our heartfelt condolence in their sad bereavement.—"Phœnix."

THE TATA SCHOOL AT NAVSARI.

INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

THE affection and esteem which the subjects of H. H. the Gaekwar entertain towards their ruler, and the great satisfaction felt by them at his Highness having graciously sent down his son to open the school-building found eloquent expression in the enthusiastic and hearty reception and homage accorded to Prince Fatehsingrao during his short but memorable visit to Navsari this week. From a very early hour in the morning crowds of people anxious to see and pay their respects to their future ruler thronged the road leading from the station to the Sirkarwada, which was gay with bunting and other decorations. The Railway station was prettily decorated, and early though the hour was, it was crowded with those assembled to welcome the Prince, amongst whom were all the Government officials, the members of the School Committee, and all the leading gentlemen of the different communities. As the Prince's special saloon hove in sight, hearty cheers were set up, and the Prince gally jumped out of the saloon and was escorted to the waiting-room, where a short halt had been made. The Prince drove off to the Sirkarwada, the assembled crowd lustily applauding all the way. Precisely at 9 o'clock the Prince, accompanied by Kaka Saheb, the Suba Saheb, Mr. and Mrs. French, Mr. Littledale, and Appa Saheb, drove up to the magnificent shamiana in front of the new building in a splendid equipage and pair, the handsomely liveried body-guard riding in front of the carriage. Most excellent arrangements had been made for the accommodation of a vast and tumultuous body of spectators, numbering upwards of 2,500, among them being about 400 to 500 Parsi ladies in their rainbow coloured saries. The central arch bore the inscription, "Tell papa please we were very khoosh," and on the smaller arches on either side were inscribed the words "Delighted to see you. Three welcome to our beloved Prince." As the Prince entered the shamiana the assembly stood up and applauded most enthusiastically. As soon as the Prince had taken his seat on a neatly canopied dais supported by venetian posts tastefully draped and surmounted by small flags, a little lad of about 9 years delivered in a distinct voice the following welcome song :—

Address of welcome to his Highness Prince Fatehsing Rao Gaekwar of Baroda, on the occasion of the ceremony of opening the Tata Anglo-Vernacular School at Navsari, 2nd January, 1896.

Welcome, young Prince, to this delightful town,
The loveliest gem in thy loved father's crown,
Welcome as rain unto the thirsty soil,
Welcome as evening's close to those who toil;
Welcome as holidays to boys at school,
Or in a desert tract a glistening pool.
Our greetings warm to thee, and one and all
Who have come with thee to grace this stately hall,
Which by illustrious sire has helped to raise
In this fair clime, which his gentle rule obeys.
Here shall our children's children learn the lore
That hidden lies in nature's boundless store;
Here turn from vice and sin to evil ways,
And grateful sing their Heavenly Father's praise.
This blessing to thy sire each hamlet owes,
Wide through his realm the stream of knowlege flows.
Himself he drunk of it no stinted fill,
And now his subjects drink at many a rill,
And so dost thou, the people's hope and pride,
Under thy able English tutelage to guide.
Thy sire's example will not lead thee wrong,
Mindful of our good, in justice strong.

Mr. F. M. Kanga the honorary secretary of the school, in giving a brief resume of the early history of the school, respectfully accorded a most hearty welcome to the prince and conveyed to the assembly the expression of H. H.'s extreme regret at his inability to attend and perform the ceremony and H. H.'s gracious message wishing the institution every success. He said that all Navsari was very grateful to H. H. for his condescension in sending down the Prince as his representative and thereby offering another marked proof of his great interest in the welfare of dependants to which he (the speaker) was compensated for the great regret and disappointment which his Highness' own absence has occasioned. He particularly rejoiced that the first appearance of the Prince in public should be associated with the performance of such an interesting ceremony, and remarked that it was peculiarly appropriate and welcome that the new building suggested for the use of little children should be opened by the Prince himself, a devoted student of tender years. He then traced the gradual progress of the school from 1880, when it started with a fund of only Rs. 300, shifting for itself in higher premises which were none of the most convenient until it had now an endowment fund of upwards of Rs. 60,000, mainly the gift of Mr. R. D. Tata, the generous founder of the school. Referring next to the negotiations for the new building towards which Mr. Tata offered to pay Rs. 20,000 on condition of the Government making a like grant for the building and giving a free site, Mr. Kanga particularly wished to draw the attention of the assembly to a little incident which showed the great interest his Highness had always manifested in the welfare of the institution, and that was that when his Highness was returning to Baroda from one of his visits to Europe after a somewhat long absence, and when his Highness passed through Navsari on his way to Baroda, the first question he asked the speaker, who was among those who had assembled on the platform to welcome his Highness, was how far the negotiations for the building had advanced. Mr. Tata's offer having been graciously accepted, the foundation stone was laid on 31st December, 1894, by Khan Bahadur Kersasp R. Dada Chanji, then Naib Dewan, himself a distinguished resident of Navsari, now occupying one of the highest posts in the State, and in the short space of a year the handsome and stately building was ready before them had been completed. Mr. Kanga then announced that Mr. R. D. Tata desired to give a donation of Rs. 1,000 to found a special prize in the name of the Prince in honour of his visit, and that in commemoration of the auspicious day and of the honour that had been done to the school committee and to the Parsis in all its classes. The number of its pupils is rising, its Matriculation results are greatly improving, the teaching of the other classes is showing better work than before. Its staff is strong, seven masters for four classes, three of them being graduates."

These announcements were received with tremendous cheers, and other donations amounting in all to Rs. 3,000 from Messrs. K. N. Seervai, Sorabji Seervai, F. E. Taraporewalla, Muncherji Sorabji Valcharia of Broach, and Framji Muncherji, a well-known merchant of Calcutta, and one of his Highness' subjects, for the award of scholarships and prizes were also announced, and Mr. Kanga concluded by respectfully requesting the Prince to be pleased to open the building. Mr. R. D. Tata then handed to the Prince a key of silver, which he presented to the Contractor, Khan Saheb Kawasji Hormusji Dadachanji, a handsome shawl and a valuable diamond ring, on behalf of Mr. Tata, and in doing so, complimented him upon the great energy, and devotion to which the speedy and successful completion of that handsome building was due.

Professor Littledale then delivered an effective and eloquent speech, which was frequently applauded. He said that his Highness the Prince had desired him to say a few words on his behalf to them that day. His voice, he was afraid, would not reach through such a vast assembly as he saw before him, but he would try to make himself as well heard as he could. He first visited Navsari fifteen or sixteen years ago, and speaking from his recollection of that time, he must say that he was really astonished at the wonderful progress that he saw everywhere around him. If he wanted to prove to them how enterprising and go-ahead the Parsees of Navsari were, he would ask them to look at the changes that had taken place during the last fifteen years in roads, in public and private buildings, and various departments of usefulness, and the progress that had been made in education and in everything else that affected the welfare of Navsari. He asked to what they were indebted for that great advance? They were indebted to two causes: First to the energy and enterprise of the Parsees of Navsari and second to the enlightenment and generosity of his Highness the Gaekwar. (Cheers.) The two things went hand in hand. His Highness always helped those who helped themselves. He must say that he was greatly struck with the clear traces of self-help and enterprise and the keen desire to progress amongst the Parsee community. There was one thing that specially struck him, and speaking as the head for the time being of the Educational Department of the Baroda State he looked with feelings of the greatest pride upon that grand assembly that day and it was natural to think that the Educational Department shared in the honour and credit of the occasion. That was a matter for legitimate pride, and they would, therefore, excuse him for thus referring to it. But it was still more a matter of congratulation to those benefactors of Navsari who had done so much good for the present and future generations and had built and endowed the handsome building which he saw before him raising its stately head and which promised in the future to add to the beauty and utility of the town of Navsari in many other ways. He was very much pleased to find there were so many ladies present that day; and he noted with pleasure that in Navsari there was a great monument at present in favour of the female education, and he knew that the Parsees gave to their ladies the full measure of education which they demanded. It was and would be the chief factor in the making of their race. It was female education that made the Parsi race what it was now and what it would be in future. It was on females that they had to depend for their race and their future, and as they would bring up their ladies so would their sons be hereafter. The influence of mothers upon children was, as they all knew, most undoubted, and the Parsi community owed their position to female education. They had a perfect system of education, as far as they could make it, and it was the result of th ir own making through the munificence of their public-spirited citizens. When a Parsi left Navsari to go to Bombay or China or Kurrachee, he always kept in mind his native place, and wherever he went he carried the memory of his native town with him, and when he returned to Navsari, covered with fame and glory, he spent his money for the good of Navsari and in Navsari. At last he wished to lay his bones amongst his countrymen here, and he tried that his memory should always be green amongst them. It was that noble spirit, that spirit of self-reliance, that spirit of unity and love to their fellow-countrymen which he admired so much in the Parsis, and which prompted them to do acts of charity. It would be too long to mention the names of all men who have done so much for the advancement of their race, but he particularly wished to speak of the noble building and the gentleman who had been connected with it, and the great gratitude that all Navsari owe to Mr. Tata. (Cheers.) He could not speak in too laudatory terms of the munificence of Mr. Tata, who had for the last twenty years identified himself so closely with all the movements for the benefit of the people of Navsari. It was a magnificent school-building, the finest he had seen, with fine airy rooms, not an inch of space wasted, not a rupee unnecessarily spent. He (the speaker) was delighted at the admirable arrangement that was made everywhere. They had got the full value of their money, and the building reflected the greatest credit on the architect who designed it and the contractor who built it. He was speaking on behalf of Prince Fatehsingrao, and, therefore, he wished to say a few words as regards the Maharaja Saheb himself. When he was coming to Navsari his Highness told him to say to the people of Navsari how very glad he was to send his son amongst them, and those who knew what a learned, progressive and enlightened prince his Highness was, and what hopeful son he had sent there, could not but be delighted at the decision of his Highness to send the prince, as it showed his Highness' desire to promote the cause of education. His Highness could not have given better proof of his desire to assist them in the educational cause than by sending his son specially to open one of the most useful and successful educational institutions. They could not do better than encourage education, and the way in which they had encouraged it was the right way to set about it. He could say with full official authority and knowledge that the school was in a thoroughly efficient and satisfactory condition. They received monthly reports about the school, and they had the school examined each year by thoroughly good and experienced examiner, and nothing could be more satisfactory than their report, which reflected the highest credit upon the head-master and other teachers of the school and upon its managers, and also upon the boys of the school themselves. Boys generally thought they went to schools merely to learn books and pass examinations. This was a very narrow view of learning. They had to consider themselves made up of three parts, namely, of body, mind and spirit, and it was to all the three parts that a man must turn his attention if he wished to make himself a good citizen and worthy human being. There was just a danger at present of Parsees making too much of merely physical education. By all means it must be encouraged, but it must not be the sole goal to which they should turn attention. Let them be good cricketers by all means. It was a matter of great pleasure to him to notice their excellence in cricket and its diffusion among them, but let all those who were cricketers, those who shine in the cricket field, shine also in the school rooms. Navsari was the home of their religion and there were as good a body of Parsee priests as anywhere else in the world and therefore, he need scarcely say that their religious training was in good hands. He wished to say one thing more before resuming his seat. His Highness was conscious of the great encouragement that had been given to education by the gentlemen of the town, and particularly by Mr. Tata, and that the present institution of Mr. Tata deserved all help. His Highness had wished him to say to them that he was willing to contribute to the financial prosperity of the school—(cheers)—and that in commemoration of the present visit of the Prince to Navsari his Highness was pleased to increase the monthly grant from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. (Cheers.) This was a fitting compliment to the further magnificent donation of Rs. 1,000 announced by the Chairman on behalf of Mr. Tata in honour of the Prince's visit. This was the evidence of the fact that his Highness himself, an enlightened ruler, knew that the welfare of the people depended upon education, and his Highness felt that the best thing he could do for the promotion of the prosperity of the State was to encourage education in every way. He was very much pleased with all he had seen and heard, and he was sure they would all agree with him when he said there was nothing to say but words of congratulation, nothing but words of gladness. He thanked them very much for listening to him so patiently, and on behalf of Prince Fatesingrao, he thanked them for the very sincere and hearty welcome that the school committee and the public had given to the son of his Highness. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. K. R. Cama then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Prince, and in the course of his remarks very warmly eulogised the Gaekwar's munificence towards the cause of education of his subjects, and thanked him most sincerely on behalf of the school committee for his condescension in sending down his beloved son to perform the ceremony. He invoked blessings on his Highness and his family, and wound up by wishing the Prince a long and glorious life with the fullest benefit of the excellent education which he was receiving at the hands of such able and sympathetic guides as Mr. and Mrs. French.

Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, Small Cause Court Judge, Bombay, in seconding the resolution, drew a humorous picture of the difficulties and hardships of the school boys of his generation and the ease and comforts of the present-day boys due to the liberality of such public-spirited gentlemen as Mr. Tata, whose extremely modest and retiring disposition he regretted had stopped a public movement to do him honour, and concluded by saying that he regarded the stately edifice before him as a lasting monument of the energy and the enterprise and the liberality of the Parsi priesthood of Navsari. The school children then sang a song in praise of H. H. the Gaekwar, the whole assembly standing up. The Prince was then decorated with an enormous garland and bouquet and the proceedings terminated at about 5-30, everything passing off most successfully and pleasantly. It may be mentioned that most of the songs were specially composed for the occasion by Mr. Pherozeshah Battliwalla, of Bombay, who deserves credit for the way in which he trained the students on the Kindergarten system.

THE approximate gross earnings of Indian Railways from 1st April to 15th December, 1895, show an improvement of 44¼ lakhs over the corresponding period of 1894. The chief contributors to this result are the North-Western Railway with twenty-four lakhs, the East Indian Railway with thirteen, and the Bombay-Baroda line with twelve lakhs.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot by the authorities of the East Coast Railway to undertake boring operations for coal in land situated near the villages of Bedavalle and Bollygudun, in the Godavery District. The land measures about 9 square miles. The Collector of the District has been applied to for the necessary license.

THERE are still occasional troubles on the frontier. At Dir a sepoy escorting the postal runners on the Peshawar-Dir road was shot dead near Serai on the 14th December, and his rifle carried off. The men with the dak bags, however, were untouched. One of the Swat levies was wounded on the night of the 20th ultimo whilst on picquet duty at the Malakand standing camp, and a camel-driver and a Punjabi traveller were murdered by thieves on the night of the 21st. In all these cases the assailants escaped without being traced.

A RETROSPECT OF LAST YEAR'S SOCIAL REFORM.

[BY MR. JUSTICE RANADE.]

ON Saturday a public meeting was held in the new pavilion erected in the compound of the Fergusson College Poona. The Hon'ble Mr. Shanker Nair, of Madras, occupied the chair on this occasion.

Mr. Justice Ranade said: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—On Wednesday last my time was so taken up with personal explanations and a review of the general tendencies of the reform movements in the different provinces that I was not able to present to you a brief retrospect of the year's work, as I had at first intended to do. It is very necessary on an occasion like this to direct public attention to the more notable events of the year and to see how they mark out "foot prints on the sands of time" in our journey onwards. We are so scattered and so little in touch with one another that single workers in this field are too often disposed to look upon the work before them as a task beyond human endurance in which failure is certain while the chances of success are well nigh hopeless. This sort of despondency would be impossible if we had more faith in an Over-ruling-Providence, and if we contented ourselves with the immediate work before us, leaving the final issue in His hands. The Conference gathering brings the individual workers together from all parts of the country, and when we exchange notes with one another, those of us who may have lagged behind are encouraged to persevere in the work by the example of their fellow-workers who have attained better success or struggled more manfully with their difficulties. Viewed in this light the present gathering has to my mind a holy character, full of encouragement and hope and we should come to it from far and near. The year that is about to close has not been altogether an uneventful one. I propose with your permission to travel from South to North, and briefly direct your attention to the movements of the new social leaven that is stirring the apparently dormant and lifeless mass of the Indian community. You will note with satisfaction on the Malabar Coast, including the Native State of Travancore, a most healthy movement has for some time been at work to legalize the institution of marriage in the great Nair community. Throughout this extent of this country marriage as an institution recognized by religion and law has no footing, except a very small proportion of the Brahmin population. Men and women cohabited together, but without the sanctity and sanction which marriage confers upon man and wife. In this part of the country only the eldest representative in Brahmin families can marry in our sense of the word. The rest of the community, both Bramhin and non-Brahmin, have lived from ancient times till now in theory, at least with the wild license which lets the male and female members of the animal world consort together in temporary connection. Of course, human beings cannot practise this license without submitting to some restraint of custom, and there are such customs which have supplied the place indifferently of the indissoluble life-long alliance, which constitutes the essence of marriage. This state of things did well enough as long as Malabar and Travancore were cut off from the rest of the world. With better communications and with the greater spread of education a new sense dawned upon the minds of the thinking portion of the Nair community, and a general desire was felt among these people to rise to the social level of their fellow countrymen in other parts of India. An agitation was set up, and after meeting with some opposition Government appointed a Commission to enquire into the matter and on the basis of the report of this Commission a draft Bill was drawn up, and this Bill has this year been introduced into the Madras Legislative Council by the hon. gentleman who is now presiding at this meeting. The chief credit of this movement and the practical turn given to it belongs to the Hon'ble Mr. Shanker Nair and his fellow workers, and you will be glad to find that their labours have been crowned with success. The principle of the law is now safe, and the Bill has been referred to a select Committee to settle details. Following the example in British India, the Travancore Government have also sanctioned the introduction of a bill subjecting the contracting parties to the pains and penalties of the Indian Penal Code. Both on the Malabar Coast and in Travancore the movement has been entirely of popular origin, the Officials and Government reluctantly yielding to the pressure brought upon them by the people concerned.

THE MYSORE MARRIAGE LAW.

You will be glad to learn that the marriage laws passed by his Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore have worked satisfactorily. The Dewan stated in last year's address to the representative assembly that there were only four cases where the Penal clauses had to be enforced during the course of the year and in all these cases the prosecutions were instituted on the complaints of private persons, and neighbours. This is a circumstance of great promise as it shows that public conscience is on the side of the Government. And in the Coromandel coast of the Madras Presidency, the leaders of the Social Reform movement have been actively at work, both in the presidency town and in the mofussil, in promoting female education and in the protest they have made in favour of purity of life against degrading and immoral customs. One re-marriage was celebrated by the Rajamundry Widow Marriage Association, which is guided by the venerable Viresh-lingum Pantalu garu, whose zeal in this cause has been unabated and who has earned justly the fame of being the Pandit Vidya Sagar of this part of the country. Another notable event was the re-admission by the Chetty community of a young graduate who had embraced Christianity and who afterwards desired to return back to his old faith. Another event of a similarly instructive character was the re-admission by his community of a Deshasta Brahmin, who had one to England and who was admitted by the Deshasta caste at Coimbatoor, on easy conditions, which marked the growth of public feeling in this connection. In the west of Mysore, in the Palaghat country, a very vigorous agitation has been set on foot by some earnest workers to fix the minimum marriageable age of boys at 18 and secure popular support for legislation on this subject. You will thus see that on the Madras side there are signs of very earnest efforts made to promote reform in all the main heads of our programme, such as higher female education, purity of marriage, inter-marriage, admission of foreign-travelled persons, and of converts to other faith and the improvement of marriage laws and the condition of the Pariahs. These movements are entirely of popular origin in all parts, and have in some cases the support of both British and Native Governments backing next to them. This is a very agreeable one. As I observed on Wednesday last reform here is confined chiefly, to those who have become members of the theistic churches, while the rest of the community shows

A RETROGADE TENDING.

in the direction of re-action. The sea voyage movement stirred Bengal two years ago, but apparently no progress was made in regard to it in the present year. The only visible movement attempted this year was about the reduction of extravagant expenditure on marriage occasions, and even this movement was instituted by the Government of that part of the country. Meanwhile the female education outside the Presidency towns showed no progress and Koolinism still flourishes in the land. The widow-marriage movement started by Pandit Vidya Sagar evokes no interest, and things generally are at a standstill. I am afraid my statements about Bengal may appear to many as exaggerating the faults of our friends there, for Bengal is generally associated in our minds as the foremost province in matters of progress. I can only say in my defence that I depend for my sources of information on four or five friends in that province. One of them is a Missionary of the new Dispensation Church, and another a Social Reform preacher, who belongs to no Church. The other two gentlemen are of the old school. There are no Social Reform Associations in Bengal, and I only perused two reports from local bodies, who appeared to devote their attention chiefly to temperance and primary female education. Nothing will give me greater satisfaction than to find that my information about Bengal is not accurate up to date, but until this correction comes from proper sources I must depend upon my own authorities, and you will join with me in regarding this state of things as very discouraging indeed. Advancing northwards we find in the North-West Provinces and Oudh more hopeful signs of a desire for social improvement. Here, as I have stated in my first address, the work is carried out on caste lines, and the great communities which constitute the middle and the upper classes of these provinces, the Kayastha, the Bhargavas, the Khatri, the Jats, and the Jains, each having its own life with new life, though that activity is restricted within very narrow spheres. These communities hold their conferences from year to year, and these conference meetings are largely attended. They chiefly devote themselves to the work of reducing the customary marriage expenses, and also try to raise the marriageable age limits. Temperance also occupies a prominent place in their programme, and the Kayastha temperance movement has especially shown a good record in this year. The purity movement also occupies attention in these parts, and some progress is also made in intercommunion between sub-castes. The education chiefly of boys, and in some cases of girls, and the establishment of boarding houses have occupied their attention to some extent. The movement is not based on any departure from the old religious creeds, and the Arya Samajas established in different parts are not showing much zeal in their work. For certain purposes these caste organizations are very valuable, but they have their own weakness. They cramp and narrow the sympathies of those who belong to them, and the sphere of action is restricted within very defined limits. Such as they are, however, they cannot fail to effect a considerable change for the better in the social condition of the country, if only these separate caste movements will work together for the common good. In regard to the question of widow-marriage, and foreign travel and female education these provinces are very backward. Though they came under the British rule early in the century the system of public education prevalent in these parts has been less permeated by Western influences and more Oriental in character than in Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. The Allahabad University was established only in 1887, i.e., 30 years after the other Universities were founded soon after the Mutiny. Proceeding further on to the Punjab the social movement is shown to be more energetic in character, and more fruitful of results. The rise of the Sikh power, based as it was on a religious upheaval, which tried to assimilate the better elements of Mahomedanism, and the ancient Hindu faith, has secured for the Punjab a very favourable start. The caste restrictions against intermarriage are not strictly observed as in other provinces. The supremacy of the Brahmins is not so oppressive in its weight of authority, and altogether a healthy and manly tone distinguishes the people of those parts.

THE ARYA SAMAJ MOVEMENT.

No wonder therefore that the Arya Samaj movement found a soil already prepared for its reception, and nowhere else has it produced on the whole such beneficial changes. Though the founder of the Arya Samaj did not favour the marriage of a widow except with the brother of the deceased husband, the Arya Samajs in the Punjab have for many years past shown greater liberty in this matter, and this year was distinguished in annals of the Punjab by a most important accession to the strength of the reform party,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 4.

A DECLINE of ¼ per cent. in Consols in London, at 105 7-8; and an advance of 1-8 per cent. in 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities at £61¼ were the only changes in the London Stock Exchange quotations wired by Reuter last evening. About £400,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. The market rate of discount was put up ¼ per cent say, to 1 3-8 per cent. that on short London Bills remaining at 1 1-8 per cent. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London at 30¼d. per oz., as it was also in New York, at 66¾ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £70,000 in Silver and the same amount in Gold to Bombay, and £10,000 in Silver to Calcutta. Brazier Copper declined £1, say, to £60 per ton; and Yellow Metal was 1-16 lower, at 4 5-16.

To-day there has been no change in the English and French Funds: but Rupee Paper is 1/8 per cent. higher at £61-5/8; while Indian Sterling Loan has declined ¼ per cent. to 116. The market rate of discount has been advanced 1/8 per cent., making it 1¼ per cent. on short London Bills, and 1¼ per cent. in six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 35½s. per 416lbs. April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; tone of the market quiet. To-day Linseed has been quoted at 35½s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and for next month to Antwerp and Dunkirk, market quiet.

An advance of 1 32d. took place yesterday, in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 5-8d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. to 3-64d. lower, and the extreme quotations being 4 15-32d. for January deliveries, and 4 29-64d. for March. The market closed firm; Surats quiet and Arrivals quiet; Sales 12,000 bales; Imports 20,000 bales.

The Manchester market was firm at 4s. 1½d. per piece for 7lbs. Grey Shirtings; 5s. 1½d. for 8½lbs. Shirtings; 2s. 2d. for 39in. Jacconets; 2s. 4½d. for 45in. Mulls; and 7 3-8d. per lb. for 40s Mule Twist.

The report of business in Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday is missing. This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady. Yesterday's advance in the price of spot American Cotton was lost, 4 19-32d. per lb. being again quoted; while Arrivals declined 1-32d. in all positions.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unchanged, at 8 5-16 cents per lb.; but Futures for April receded 8 points, to 8·15 cents. The Receipts, at the U. S. Ports were 24,000 bales, compared with 48,000 bales received last year, and 33,000 bales the year before.

To-day there is no change in the spot price of Cotton in New York: but April Futures are further 5 points lower, at 8·10 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 29,000 bales, going against 23,000 bales in the corresponding day in 1895, and 22,000 bales in 1894. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was five million bales, compared with 4,800,000 bales visible at the close of the week preceding.

Cotton here has been steady in tone to-day at a decline in prices of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, all round, the amount of business reported having been upon a small to moderate scale. Exporters have bought 200 bales each of ready new Karachi ("Good") at Rs. 181; Karanja, at Rs. 212; and Curry ("Good") at Rs. 155; 300 old Bhownugger, at Rs. 190; and 200 old Dharwar, at Rs. 195; and they have contracted for 500 Oomrawattee, for January-February delivery, at Rs. 203; while the Mills have taken 550 bales of ready new stuff, say, 300 Bengal, at Rs. 169-78; 150 Dhulia, at Rs. 188; and 100 Barsee, at Rs. 218 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—A moderate amount of business for shippers' account has been reported in these markets to-day, the tone of the former having been firm, and that of the latter steady; but prices in both are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,540 bales.
Wheat	8,098 cwts.
Linseed	2,654 "
Gingellyseed	6,672 "
Groundnuts	8,037 "
Castorseed	841 "
Rice	13,500 "

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged, with no fresh business of importance passing.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling, at 1s. 2 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and at 1s. 2 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining thereat throughout the day, but with only a moderate business passing. Calcutta comes much the same as our local rates, but weak for forward delivery, and rates here closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 1-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-32d.	"
Credits Do.	1s. 2 3-16d.	"
Francs Do.	1/47¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at 105 7-16 for Money, and 105 1/8 for Account, these having also been the closing quotations.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal of movement in this market to-day, and quotations have changed in a number of cases chiefly in sellers' favour according to our revised list.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JAN. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	105 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61½
Bar Silver	30⅛

The sum of about £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LIVERPOOL, JAN. 3.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia left here for Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, JAN. 3.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 5.

French mail steamer Saghalien from China arrived

The Anchor Line s. s. Armeina left Suez on the 3rd instant.

The Ancho Line s. s. Nubia left Liverpool on the 3rd instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Perim Obook interrupted.

Owing to pressure of State traffic private and press telegrams to South Africa are subject to delay of three or four days.

Cable Aden Zanzibar right.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 21st December 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	939	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	37,377	43,841	...	5,464	36,504	...
Goods ...	62,510	60,150	2,360	...	...	3,49,250
Other earnings ...	5,033	3,773	1,260	...	13,753	...
Total for week	1,05,758	1,07,764	...	1,903	...	...
Aggregate	21,01,385	24,79,578	...	...	...	2,1989

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLANCHFIELD—December 19, at Lucknow, the wife of J. M. Blanchfield, Oudh Forest Service, of a daughter.

GEISINGER—January 2, at Nungombaukuru, the wife of G. Geisinger, Agent, Messageries Maritimes Coy. and French Consul, of a daughter.

SHAW—On Christmas Day, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of Captain Shaw, 1st Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.

SMITHER—December 31, at Madras, the wife of A. E. W. Smither, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LILLIE—CONDER—December 24, at Saint Mary's Church, Ajmere, by the Rev. W. B. Heaketh-Bligge, M.A., George Ernest, second son of the Rev. William Lillie, Rector of New Church, Kent, to Alice Mary, eldest daughter of James Conder, Esq., of Ajmere.

WRIXON—O'BRIEN—December 28, at All Saint's Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev. F. J. Clarke, Chaplain, Percival Arthur Wrixon, of Jubbulpore, to Ethel, youngest daughter of the late William O'Brien, of Bombay.

DEATH.

GRANT—January 1, at Sylee Tea Estate, Western Dooars, of acute dysentery, John Grant, Superintendent of the Nedeem Tea Company, Limited.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1896.

WITHIN the next six months Japan will have a hundred millions sterling of Chinese money in her possession to deal with as she like. If she choose to lay it all out in ironclads she can provide herself in the immediate future with a hundred battleships of the power and demensions of H. M. S. Majestic, the finest war vessel afloat which was built in a year and a day at the cost of a million. The Majestic will be one of nine ironclads of the same size and type in the British Navy; Japan may therefore deem it sufficient to order only eighteen. She would then have eighty-two millions of money in the treasury wherewith to pay for cruisers, torpedo-catchers, and other trifles to the tune of another eighteen millions, and have still sixty-four millions in hand for increasing her army, building fortresses, and renewing her material. It it stated that the Japanese agents are making inquiries in England and America with a view to placing new orders for warships on a portentous scale, in addition to those given while the war was still in progress, in anticipation of the war indemnity. While pondering on these things the Russian Government might feel inclined to regret that when taking action in concert with France and Germany to limit the extent of the territorial aquisitions of Japan at the conclusion of the trial of strength with China, the expediency of limiting the amount of the indemnity was unaccountably overlooked. The fact that the money now accumulating in the Japanese war-chest has been in part provided by a Russian guarantee is not likely to diminish the feeling that matters might have been ordered better when the revision of the Treaty of Simoneseki was taken in hand. A writer in the current number of *Blackwood* tells us indeed that in the first week of May last, when the three Powers intervened to insist on the withdrawal of the Mikado's troops from the Peninsula, war between Russia and Japan was much more imminent than was understood by the world in general. The Russian fleet was at the Chinese port of Cheefoo, and every preparation was made for immediate action. Everything inflammable, ropes, spars, furniture, were hastily landed, and stored in Chinese territory, so that the ships could fight without danger of taking fire from the shells of the Japanese. The press of Tokio ridiculed those preparations; but the Government of Japan regarded them as a serious indication that Russia was in earnest. The ultimate evacuation of the Peninsula was agreed to, nothing being said about another indemnity by way of compensation. This concession to the demand of the Three Powers was made under the advice and with the approval of Great Britain. Presently, however, there was a change of view. Instead of withdrawing her troops from the Peninsula and Korea, Japan landed large reinforcements. A demand for a heavy additional indemnity was first made; the English newspapers applauding and suggesting larger and even larger figures in their disinterested enthusiasm for Japan. They were sagacious enough to point out and to dwell upon the fact that Russia had no harbours in those parts, and therefore could not fight a naval compaign there with any chance of success. What had happened at Chefoo, the writer in *Blackwood* fairly urges, might have shown that with or without a secret treaty Russia is pretty sure of finding all she needs in a Chinese port when defending China against Japan. In the result, Japan saw the necessity of abiding by her undertaking to withdraw from the mainland, but she received some extra millions for doing so. The question is pertinently asked: Under what influence, and at whose instance did Japan suddenly renounce her engagement to abandon her continental conquests, and send reinforcements to strengthen her hold on them? If that step were taken at the suggestion of Great Britain, why was it as suddenly repented of? The disclosure of a desire to persevere in an ambitious policy and the subsequent vacillation were not lost upon Russia. The preparations at Vladivostock were pushed on with the utmost energy. The fleet in the Eastern Seas was reinforced from the Baltic; the ships under construction in the dockyards were hastened to completion; and one fine morning it was announced that a secret treaty secured Port Arthur as the terminus for the Siberian Railway and as a rendezvous for the Russian fleet. It now remains to be seen whether these evidences of Russian activity will suffice to conjure the danger which unquestionally lurks in the possession by Japan if ready money sufficient to build and equip a fleet far exceeding the strength of the Russian fleet in the Baltic as it now is. The Northern Power may find herself under the necessity of increasing her naval armaments proportionately if she is to hold her own against the Empire of the Rising Sun in the Far East. If she gives the latter time to convert any considerable portion of the Chinese indemnity into iron-clads, there are indeed other alternatives which it is well to bear in mind. The temptation will be very great to stimulate China to reconstruct her navy so as to confront her late antagonist on equal terms, and so restore the equilibrium which has been calamitously disturbed. The possibility of an alliance between Russia and Japan for some occult purpose has been suggested in some quarters. It is difficult to see what two Powers, each with plans of aggrandisement, which the other considers incompatible with its own interests, can make the basis of common action which is the end and aim of an alliance. But it would be rash to assert that an understanding has not been come to between the Czar and the Mikado which may one day explain how it came to pass that Russia was a consenting party to the acquisition by Japan of a hundred millions of China's money.

THE Mildura and Renmark irrigation schemes, at the time of their preparation by Messrs. Chaffey Brothers some years ago, attracted much attention in India, where irrigation works were looked to as the models in which the colonial projects were to be prepared. It is with regret that we hear Messrs. Chaffey Brothers, to whose enterprise we have on various occasions referred in terms of appreciation, have now been forced into liquidation, though fortunately with the remaining hope that they may be enabled to re-construct their undertaking on a working basis. A limited company was formed and registered in 1887 for the purpose of taking over the concessions granted to the Messrs. Chaffey at Mildura and Renmark. It founded the irrigation colonies of Mildura and Renmark, unequalled for magnitude and progress for their age in any part of the world. It provided vast sums of money in connection with these enterprises, and had certificates from the Governments of Victoria and South Australia for an expenditure of £470,301, being, as far as Mildura was concerned, far in excess of the total expenditure required under the indenture granting the concessions. The resources of the company, however, were weakened, owing mainly to the cessation of land sales, in consequence of the agitation as to water supply, and vast sums of money had been thus turned aside from the enterprise. Financial arrangements in London, however—ample in every respect—were practically completed when the Australian banking crisis occurred, and its effect upon the English companies associated with the business had been such that at the last moment, in consequence of their stoppage, the arrangements fell through. The company's London representatives had since that time made every effort, but circumstances had been entirely against them, and new channels of Australian finance had been rendered most difficult, if not impossible. The sale of Renmark concessions, together with all the unsold land in that colony, was well advanced, and its completion would have given the company the strength it needed, but the delay had been too great for it to sustain in its weakened condition. This had been accentuated by the Government insisting upon it making payment of a considerable sum of money, which had been raised in London upon temporary loan for the company's ordinary purposes, and it had been with the greatest difficulty, notwithstanding the generous consideration which the whole of the then principal creditors extended to it, that it had fought against these unexpected rebuffs and delays. Legislation is now proposed, which it is felt will render it impossible to continue the working of the schemes, and at a meeting in Melbourne, a fortnight ago, at which London bondholders were represented, it was resolved to wind up the company, the liquidators being empowered, however, to propose such scheme of reorganisation as may seem expedient. We hope that a workmen scheme may be prepared, for had Messrs. Chaffey's project been assisted as it should have been, the development of barren tracts in Australia would have been accomplished. What Mildura now wants, we are led to believe, so far as the settlers are concerned, is prompt action by which the delayed works upon the channels can be immediately carried out, thus giving a cheap and full water supply—the one thing needed to ensure their success.

THOUGH there does not at present seem any likelihood of the Australian trade delegates' efforts bearing muchfruit in India, it is satisfactory to know that colonial trading associations are progressing and their means of efficient transport rapidly improving. We learn by this week's Australian mail that in Victoria nearly the whole of the new build of insulated cool trucks for the carriage of frozen meat have now been completed and taken into use. The very satisfactory results of the system adopted by the Victorian railways in these vehicles has, we learn, attracted marked attention in New South Wales among both railway officials and investors in the meat export industry. Mr. John Cooke, the chairman of the Riverina Meat Freezing Company, has communicated to the Victorian Railway Commissioners some interesting facts on this subject. In New South Wales the establishments at Sydney and Aberdeen have been built and equipped for freezing; but those at Young, Tenterfield and Narandera have been constructed for chilling, as it has been an accepted principle in New South Wales that it was impossible to get frozen meat carried to the sea coast. This system, it seems, involves the duplicated expense and other objections of both chilling and freezing, but the new departure successfully taken by the Victorian railways has opened the eyes of the northern colony to the fact that frozen meat can be kept in the trucks, several days if necessary, without a thaw. It is considered that this will revolutionise the conditions of the trade in New South Wales, as only one process of treatment will be required. Recently some meat from Deniliquin was 50 hours in one of these trucks owing to a delay on the road, and even though the truck was not iced, the meat was found to be in perfect condition on arrival at Melbourne. But while this progress is recorded it is distinctly unsatisfactory to find that after an inquiry, extending over several months, the Perishable Products Commission has unearthed serious cases of food adulteration. The board was formed in consequence of statements made in England that Victorian butter was found to be adulterated, the Government rightly concluding that the prejudicial effect which these disclosures were likely to have on a growing industry demanded prompt and complete refutation. In the course of its inquiries, the Committee, while failing to discover any proof that adulteration has taken place during the manufacture of butter, or that there has been manipulation after the arrival of the butter in London, has exposed many abuses that exist in connection with the export trade. The Committee having gone thoroughly into the conditions under which butter is prepared and exported, make their report a powerful condemnation of the entire system, and urge the Legislature by some special enactment to insist upon the reforms suggested.

A GREEN book on the settlement of the Patan Taluka is amongst the recent publications on revision surveys. Patan, which is the most south-western district in the Satara Collectorate, has an extreme length, north to south, of thirty-two miles, and east to west an extreme breadth of twenty-seven miles. The district may be described as hilly and undulating and divided into a series of valleys, chief of which is the Koina valley, forming the principal feature in the landscape with the lofty Sahyadri range on the west, separating the taluks from the Konkan. It has an abundant supply of surface water, and communications have been improved by the opening of the important Karad-Chiplun road passing through the middle of the taluka, by the construction of several country roads and tracks in various directions, and more especially by the opening of the Southern Maratha Railway, which skirts the eastern border of the taluka, and affords an easy means of transport for the produce of the villages in the neighbourhood. During the currency of the late lease the population increased by 41·6 per cent., and the density is now 175 to the square mile. The district is almost entirely agricultural, only 21·68 per cent. of the population belonging to the non-cultivating classes, such as shopkeepers, craftsmen, mechanics, &c. Agricultural produce commands prices which are, roughly speaking, from 50 to 120 per cent. higher than those prevailing during the ten years immediately preceding the introduction of the lease. The area under cultivation has largely increased, remissions of revenue have been practically unknown, and the land revenue has been collected without any difficulty. Under the first settlement the villages of the taluka were divided into six groups, with maxima varying from Rs. 3 to Re. 1 for dry-crop and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5 for rice, but the grouping was effected by instalments, and as the villages were then distributed among two different talukas, it is doubtful whether the rates applied to them were based on altogether similar considerations. The Survey Superintendent has therefore recast the grouping, and divided the villages into five classes graduated strictly according to the natural advantages which they possess. His proposals were approved by the Collector of the district, but Mr. Ozanne, the Survey Commissioner, considered that they required modification in some important particulars, and after careful consideration Government have accepted this view. The result is to make the total increase one of 28·4 per cent., an enhancement which does not seem unduly severe in view of the improvements which have been effected in the economic condition of the people during the last thirty years.

WE are glad to see that Surat is still persevering in the matter of local industrial exhibitions. The announcement of the second appears to-day in our advertisement columns. The exhibition, which opens ten days hence, will be limited to wood-work, which is a prominent local industry. Prizes are to be given for carving, original and copies, designs, vehicles, toys, musical instruments and agricultural implements. Mr. A. S. Jervis, the honorary secretary of the local museum, will be glad to furnish information as to the manufactures of Surat. Mr. F. S. P. Lely, the Collector, is to be congratulated on the happy conception of these exhibitions, which will doubtless do much to restore the ancient prosperity of Surat.

THE Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, added two and a-half lakhs to reserve fund, half-a-lakh to pension fund, and carried forward Rs. 257,000.

SIR SALTER PYNE, who arrived in Bombay on Friday last, was a passenger to Europe by the English mail steamer Thames on Saturday.

LIEUTENANT A. S. HAMILTON, of the 4th Sikhs, has been wounded in the recent expedition against Makinjara.

HER MAJESTY'S Troop

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL IMBROGLIO.

LONDON, JAN. 3, MIDNIGHT.

No further news has been received from the Transvaal.

Sir Hercules Robinson arrives at Pretoria to-morrow morning.

THE TOTAL LOSSES SUSTAINED BY DR. JAMESON'S FORCE.

JAN. 4.

A telegram has been received at the Colonial Office from Sir Hercules Robinson, in which he states that over seventy were killed and thirty wounded of Dr. Jameson's force.

Major Sir G. C. Willoughby, Royal Horse Guards, now serving with the British South Africa Company, besides Captain the Hon'ble R. White, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, also in the British South Africa Company, and Dr. Jameson, are now lodged in the Pretoria jail.

In addition to the above, five hundred prisoners were taken.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S MESSAGE.

The English papers regard the telegram from the Emperor William to President Kruger as most unfriendly towards Great Britain, and as greatly increasing the gravity of the situation; besides signifying that Germany recognizes the independence of the Transvaal. The English papers add that all this affords additional proof of the complete isolation of Great Britain.

The telegram from the Emperor William was despatched to President Kruger after a Council had been held at Prince Hohenlohe's palace.

THE GERMAN PRESS JUBILANT.

The German press are jubilant over the defeat of Dr. Jameson's force, and in unmeasured terms vituperate the colonial policy of Great Britain.

FRANCE MODIFIES HER VIEWS.

France is convinced that Great Britain has no aggressive designs, and is unwilling to increase Great Britain's embarrassments by hasty action.

SUBSCRIPTION IN GERMANY FOR WOUNDED BOERS.

A subscription for the wounded Boers has been opened in Germany, and one hundred thousand marks have already been subscribed in Hamburg.

THE PRESERVATION OF ORDER IN JOHANNESBURG.

Sir Hercules Robinson has transmitted a telegram received from the British Agent at Pretoria, who visited President Kruger, conveying the assurance of the Reform Committee at Johannesburg that they would maintain order. President Kruger, in reply, said that the Burghers would not molest the population, provided they were peaceful.

THE LOSSES IN THE ACTION WITH THE BOERS.

LATER.

Later advices confirm the news first received that Dr. Jameson's losses were heavy.

The Burghers losses were slight.

Doctor Jameson was taken prisoner.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING NEAR JOHANNESBURG.

JAN. 5.

The fighting between Dr. Jameson's force and the Boers took place at Krugersdorp, and lasted for eight hours. Dr. Jameson thrice attacked the strong position held by the Boers, who were fifteen hundred strong.

The Boers last four killed and a few wounded.

Dr. Jameson was outnumbered by the enemy, and his men were starved, some of them having been without food for three days. Their horses were also in a state of exhaustion.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPUTATION TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LATER.

Mr. Chamberlain, yesterday, received a South African deputation, headed by Sir Donald Currie, asking that Sir Hercules Robinson be instructed to secure protection for the British residents at Johannesburg, and that the Government should maintain British and Colonial interests in that quarter.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the Government sympathise with the grievances of the Uitlanders, and hope that their friendly advice to the Transvaal Government will be heard.

The British Government, he said, adhered completely to the Convention made in 1884.

STATEMENT BY THE *COLOGNE GAZETTE*.

BERLIN, JAN. 5.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that it was intended to land German sailors at Delagoa Bay, but for the victory gained by the Boers.

RISING IN FORMOSA.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

Advices from Formosa state that a rising has taken place in the island, and that ten thousand rebels attacked Taipeh on Wednesday last, but were dispersed. Further risings are expected.

THE INSURRECTION AT ZEITUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 3.

The Sultan has agreed to the Consuls at Aleppo mediating at Zeitun, and arranging for the surrender of the insurgents.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

At their meeting, yesterday morning, the directors of the Bank of Bengal declared a dividend for the half-year ended 31st December last at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The available profits, including Rs. 406,522, brought forward from the previous half-year, amounted approximately to Rs. 15,57,271, which was disposed of as follows:—In payment of a dividend at 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 1,000,000; transferred to reserve fund, Rs. 250,000; transferred to gratuity and pension fund, Rs. 50,000; and carried forward, Rs. 257,271. The average rate for advances on loans during the half-year was 4·329 per cent.

ACCIDENT TO A B. I. STEAMER.

RANGOON, JAN. 5.

The British India steamer Kangra was towed into the harbour this evening by the Camorta. The Kangra left here for Madras last week, and broke her shaft when two days out. The Huzara saw her and towed her to the Burma Coast, where the Camorta picked her up.

APPOINTMENT.

It is reported here that Mr. D. Joscelyne, Superintending Engineer, Rangoon, has been appointed Chief Engineer, Rajputana, in the room of Mr. A. . Hughes, appointed Engineer, Calcutta Municipality.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20TH DECEMBER.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Chusan, Captain W. L. Broun, with the English mails of the 20th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour at 12-30 this morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Angles, Messrs	Highton Mrs
Archer, Mr P	Herring Mr G C
Anderson, Capt W B	Howard, Mrs and child
Ashgar Mr E A	Holmes, Mr T A
Asdhillah, Mr M	Loove, Mrs D
Bayley, Capt and Mrs	Learmouth, Mr
Brown, Mrs	Motiugh, Mr L
Baber, Mrs H and infant	McConnell, Mr, and Mrs
Brown, Ogan Mrs	Newcomb, Mr W
Brown Mrs	Nash, Dr Louisa
Brand, Mr and Mrs	Petrie, Miss
Carnegie, Lt Mrs and infant	Platt Mr
Crawford, Lieut	Plant, Mr C E
Duggan, Dr Jeanne	Roberts, Mr G
Fenton, Capt	Robinson, Mr A
Fenwick Mrs, infant, child and governess	Ross, Mr G O
Greenham, Mr	Smith, Miss Graham
	Ward, Rev R J and Miss

FROM BARODA.

Addington, Capt H W	Kirkpatrick, Capt
Armitage, Capt	Little, Mr T D
Brinton, Mr J C	Malcolmson, Mr J
Bell, Lt H W	Morrison, Mr and Mrs T
Challis, Miss	Nartinan, Dr
Chamberlain, Col	Peel, Capt and Mrs
Crummin, Surg-Major	Rand, Mr and Mrs
Franklin, Mr and Mrs	Turner, Miss B
Fielder, Lt-Gen	Trevor, Mr A S
Ferguson, Mr	Wingfield, Mr
Gibson, Mr T M	Ward, Mr J R T
Gibbon, Miss	Ward, Miss
Hegnine, Lt-Gen Von Hubner, Lt-Gen	Walker, Mr and Mrs F C

FROM ISMAILIA.

Barrett, Major	Oriola, Comte
Fenwick, Major	Parry, Mr, Mrs and child
Nalzo, Comte	

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Fonseca, Mr J B

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S proposal to settle the frontier between this country and Venezuela over our heads is naturally the dominant subject of thought and conversation at home.

The dispute between the shipbuilders and their men at Belfast and on the Clyde has, unhappily, not been settled by the recent conference, the masters' proposals having been rejected by overwhelming majorities. Earl Grey, among others, has made public comment on the danger to British trade which such disputes involve. Our shipping industry is also menaced, according to a correspondent, by the action of the Belgian Government.

One of the most available weapons against foreign competition, namely technical instruction, has been the subject of remarks during the week by the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain. The Duke has also had to express opinions, not calculated to satisfy extremists on either side, to two opposing deputations on the voluntary school question—a controversy in which the Bishop of London and Sir William Harcourt join issue.

Another branch of the religious education problem is dealt with in letters from Mr. Locky and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick under the heading "Ireland."

Lord Herschell has found it necessary to expound to the public, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, the uses of the Imperial Institute; and his successor in the Chancellorship has also been heard during the week, on the subject of the legal defence of criminals. Of the other Ministers, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Long, and Mr. Akers-Douglas, and of ex-Ministers Sir H. Cambell-Bannerman, have spoken. Two noteworthy public gatherings were referred to in the agricultural columns—the annual meeting of the National Agricultural Union, and a conference of Mr. Lowther and other protectionists. In the interests of agriculture the Government has invited a number of railway authorities to a conference, and in the interests of labour two committees have been appointed to inquire into certain dangerous occupations.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Brig.-Surg. Rajendra Chandra, Ben. Ret.; Col. J. W. G. Kenny, Mad. Ret.; Mr. E. S. Litchfield, Purser, H. M.'s late I. N.; Admiral the Hon. F. Egerton; Lieut.-Gen. G. J. Peacocke; Major-Gen. F. Chaplin; Lord Knightley of Fawsley; Cardinal Mebchers; Major Laroche; Mr. Antonio Gallenga; Dr. Fauvel; Dr. Ambrose, M. P.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 3.

ON Saturday, the 28th ultimo, a thanksgiving service was held at Old Goa, and was attended by his Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto, his Excellency the Governor-General, and many other functionaries. After the service the Prince and the Governor-General had a steam-launch trip to Aguada and back to Pangim. The reception by the Prince and the Governor-General took place at the Government palace on New Year's day. The public functionaries were introduced to the Prince. There was a guard-of-honour, and the ceremony was carried through with the customary formalities. Since the return of the expeditionary force from Satary, several cases have occurred in which the European soldiers have been killed and wounded. They are brought to Pangim to be put in hospital or to be buried, but no information is given outside. In consequence of these disagreeable incidents, a fresh force is reported to have been ordered to Satary. It seems like a repetition of the revolt of 1852-54, when as soon as the force left Satary the Ranes emerged from their hiding places to shoot the soldiers passing through the jungle. It was bad policy to burn down so many villages, as this exasperated the Ranes, who threaten vengeance, and it seems likely that a bad time is in store for the peaceful inhabitants of the Velhas Conquistas. It was reported that the Government Council had agreed to remove the martial-law and suspension of civil rights, but Captain Gomes da Costa urged the expediency of retaining them for another month. The anxiously hoped for amnesty on Christmas or New Year's day has not been granted, and great is the disappointment of many who are yearning to return to their country.

The Goa Government are to be congratulated for securing the services of a correspondent to one of your contemporaries to defend the oppression and misery the penal laws have brought upon the country. The exiled patriots are spoken of as seditious rebels, and the confiscation of their property has been recommmended. The destruction of the various industries at Jua and the desertion of the people, especially of females, have surely been sufficient deeds of energy and activity for Captain Gomes da Costa. Not a word is said against nocturnal military attacks in the Bardez villages; the dragging away of the women and keeping them in the jail, the general dispersion of well-to-do persons and their families. It is needless to say with what disgust and indignation the effusions of the Government apologist are being received by those who know the real facts of the case.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th January, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes.
Turkey	3	5	0 p m	22	31
Teheran	5	2	54 p.m.	...	13
Suez	5	3	0 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 5th January 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	28	...	1
" Karachi	..	19	..	2
" Madras	...	12	..	1

A CORRESPONDENT of *Golfing* has something to say on the question of Sunday golf with special reference to the discussion now pending in the Edinburgh Burgess Club. It looked at one time (he says) as if a compromise would be arrived at in the Council of the Society, but the case is to go to proof, and to a jury composed of the members of the Barnton Club. Whatever the immediate issue be, it is extremely likely that the Sunday golf party will ultimately carry the day. As we take it, the latter have no intention of forcing their opinions down the throats of their opponents. They simply wish to be allowed to exercise their individual liberty on Sunday, and to recreate themselves in that manner if they think fit; the other side to have the same option of playing or not, as they see necessary.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING, 1896.

THIRD DAY.

THIS meeting took place on the Mahalaxmi course on Saturday afternoon. The stewards of the W. I. T. C. had arranged a nice little card of five events, which was got through in excellent time, and altogether a very pleasant afternoon's racing was the result. The races filled well. There were five starters for the first race—The Lilliputs. The winner was found in Hero, who got away from the start and won hands down, hard held. Successor was served up very hot by the gambling fraternity, evens being the best obtainable, while Aline, the game little country-bred of Mr. Beatty, stood at *threes* and obtained second honors, Successor, the favourite, being third. The Desert Stakes brought out a field of seven and again Random upset the cart, Winner, the favourite, being nowhere. The Midget Stakes sent the enormous field of seventeen ponies to the post, and here Peacemaker obtained the verdict; Conductor and Sprite being, respectively, second and third. The fourth race.—The Colonials—showed four waters. Miss Dolly was made a very Lot favourite, but could not get home in front of Imperial, Napoleon running into third place. The next event, the Galloway Cup—saw five starters. Telafar, Saracen, and Pebble not showing up. Ebrahim was able to score his only win for the day on Kasslaw; Grain which was greatly fancied, running second to the bay. It was distinctly a day for the "bookies," and after their long enforced absence from the ring in Bombay, they were naturally jubilant at having scoped in the public money to some tune. The totalisator was quite out of it, and there were scarcely any tickets taken for any of the races. A average numerous crowd was in attendance, Lord and Lady Sandhurst and Staff being present. A fair sprinkling of ladies appeared upon the stand, but altogether the gate money was not as large as at the two previous meetings. The Volunteer Band played a selection of music during the afternoon. The following are the details:—

1ST RACE.—"The Lilliputs."—Rs. 199. For all ponies that have not won a race, value Rs. 500. Weight.—Eng. lish and Colonials, 12-2 to carry 11st. 7lbs.; Arabs, 12-2, to carry 10st. 9lbs.; Country-breds, 13-2, to carry 10st. 5lbs. Weight for inches. Penalties.—Winners: once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Ponies landed since 1st August, 1895, allowed 5lbs.; Maidens, 4lbs; Ponies that have never won Rs. 90, 4lbs. Accumulative. Distance.—5 furlongs.

The Chief of Kagni's b w gald. Hero, 11st 11b, C B Mahomed	1
Mr Beatty's g gr m Aline, 9st, Chuggan	2
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a p Successor, 10st 3lb, Ebrahim	3
Aga Shamsoodeen Shah's ch a p Union Jack, 9st 9lbs, Aga A Shah	0
Mr Cowasji Banjorjeh a p Japan, 10st 11b, Sally	0

Mr. Ellison got the lot off to an excellent start at the first attempt. Hero at once showed in front, and romped home an easy winner by a street. Aline challenged Successor at the turn, and ran into second place, beating the favourite by a length. Time—1min. 12secs.

Betting: Successor evens; Aline threes; Hero and Union Jack fours; and Japan eights. The Totalisator paid winner Rs. 6, 8; place Rs. 6.

2ND RACE.—"The Desert Stakes."—Rs. 199. For Arabs and Galloways of other classes that have not won a race, value Rs. 500. Weight.—Arabs: Weight for age raised 21lbs.; Arab Galloways allowed 7lbs.; W. I. English and Australian Galloways, 14 hands, to carry 10st. 10lbs. Country-breds 14 hands, to carry 9st. 10lbs. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Horses landed since 1st August, 1895, 5lbs.; Maidens, 4lbs.; horses that have not won Rs. 190, 4lbs. Accumulative. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Essau Bin Khalifha's b ch gald Random, 10st 7lbs, Aga S Shahi	1
Mr Essau Khalifa's ch a h Wafadar, 9st 9lbs, Namah	2
Major. H Olcott's b a h Rex, 11st, Mr Dimsdale	0
Mr Adil Mosha Ameer's b a g Winner, 9st 12lbs, Ebrahim	0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a g Hakim, 8st 3lbs, Gunga	0
Mr S A Wigg a g Antonio, 9st 7lbs, Makinda	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch c g Rava Kib, 8st 13lbs, C B Mahomed	0

The field of seven was despatched at the second attempt, Wafadar leading with Random, Winner, and Rex. II. close up, Hakim lying last. At the two-furlong post the favourite turned it up, Random taking up the running on the inside attended by Wafadar, who challenged at the distance. The chestnut gelding, however, was never caught, and won by a length, Rex. II. being a bad third. Winner did not seem able to gallop. The race was a very slow one throughout. Time—1 min. 57secs.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Winner; twos against Random and Hakim; fours against Kava Kib and Wafadar; and sixes against Rex, with tens against Antonio. The Totalisator shewed no results.

3RD RACE.—"The Midget Stakes."—Rs. 199. For Arab ponies landed since 1st August, 1895. Weight 13-2 to carry 10st. 7lbs. Weight for Inches. Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr Jowad Mahomed's b a p Peacemaker, 10st 7lbs, Aga S Shah	1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a p Conductor, 10st, Ebrahim	2
Mr B's ch a p Sprite, 10st 4lbs, Mr Tilwell	3
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a p Ch rister, 10st 7lbs, Aga A Shah	0
Mr Abdool Moshee Amani's g a p Fansi, 10st 4lbs, Heero	0
Mr Abdool Mosian Amani's b a p Joober, 10st 7lbs, C B Mahomed	0
Mr Ali Foulkes' b a p Idle Boots, 10st 12lbs, Karim	0
Mr Sulleiman Rummah's b a p Rummah, 10st 7lbs, Salley	0
Mr Abdool Moshee A Aziz's ch a p Soobah, 10st 7lbs, Namah	0
Mr Jassim Amani's ch a p Busreh, 10st 4lbs, K Mahomed	0
Mr Abdoola Hamdan's ch a p Zoolfi, 10st 11bs, Soda	0
Capt Rose's ch a p Baronet, 9st 12lbs, Chuggan	0
Mr S A Wigg a p Secretary, 9st 12lbs, Makinda	0
Mr Jassim Dakhil's g a p Mahomedan Flag, 9st 9lbs, Bilima	0
Mr B's g a p Clown, 10st 4lbs, Owner	0
Mr Sylveser's b a p Naini Tal, 9st 9lbs, A Rahiman	0
Mr Suleiman Dakhil's g a p Nuwaib, 9st 9lbs, Native	0

The enormous crowd of seventeen starters faced the flag, and after some little delay, owing to the difficulty of getting them in line, a start was effected. As it was, however, Idle Boots was left at the post, and so destroyed any chance he might have had. They ran in a bunch to the distance, when Peacemaker came out, and, though Ebrahim tried hard to get on terms, obtained a verdict from the judges of two lengths; Sprite being third, a length behind Conductor. Time—42½secs.

The following are some of the least quotations:—Peacemaker, threes; Sprite, twos; Joober and Rummah, sevens; Chorister, Idle Boots and Zoolfi aixes; Baronet, fives; Secretary eights; and Conductor sixes.

4TH RACE.—"The Colonials"—Rs. 199. For all horses that have not won a race, value Rs. 500. Weight—For age and class raised 2st. Penalties—Winners: once, 4 lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Horses landed since 1st August, 1895, allowed 8lbs.; Maidens, 4lbs; horses that have not won Rs. 90, 4lbs. Accumulative Distance.—1 mile.

Mr Border's b w gald Imperial, 11st 7lbs, Major Mercer	1
Mr Lyndon's b w m Miss Dolly, 11st 12lbs, Ebrahim	2
Mr Littleton's b am gald Napoleon, 11st, Mr Dimsdale	0
Mr Hunter's b w gald Luxury, 10st 11lbs, T woomy	0

Legacy having been scratched, four horses went to the post. This race was another surprise packet, as Miss Dolly carried all the public money, and was heavily backed at 2-1 on to win, while Imperial and Napoleon were supported at six to four, and threes were obtainable about Luxury. The extra five pounds, however, turned the scale, and Imperial got home by three lengths. The winner challenged the mare at the two-furlong post, and Ebrahim got his whip up, but she did not respond, and Imperial came on the inside. Time—1 min. 55secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Galloway Cup."—Rs. 199. For Arab Galloways, 13-3 and under that have not won a race, value Rs. 500. Weight—13-3 to carry 10st. 10lbs. Weight for inches. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Galloways landed since 1st August, 1895, allowed 10lbs.; Maidens, 4lbs.; Galloways that have not won Rs. 90, 4lbs. Accumulative. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Faid bin Feed's b a p Kazalan, 9st 6lbs, Ebrahim	1
Aga Junghi Shah's b a g Grain, 10st, Aga S Shah	2
Mr Townsend's b a gald Sanam, 9st 13lbs, Major Mercer	0
Col Radcliffe's b a g Greymiss, 10st 3lbs, K Mahomed	0
Mr J B's ch a g Metallic 10st, Owner	0

This race was supposed to be a gift for Grain, and the public money went on in heaps at 5-2 on. The knowing contingent, however, were steadily backing Kazalan at twos, and Ebrahim managed to upset the card. A fair start was made, and they ran in a bunch to the three-furlong post, where Metallic was beaten. Kazalan and Grain took up the running at the turn. Ebrahim got the inside, and won by a length. This was the best race of the day, there were four lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 25secs.

Betting: Sanam, Greymiss and Metallic, fours; Grain, 5-2 on; and Kazalan twos.

THE following officers of the Bengal Service will constitute a conference for discussion with Sir E. Buck, on special duty, of agricultural questions connected with the Lower Provinces:—Mr. C. Stevens, president; Sir A. Croft, Messrs. Finucane, Grierson, Collin, and Macpherson, and Dilawar Husain Ahmed Khan Bahadur, Inspector-General of Registration. Mr. J. E. Webster acts as Secretary.

ADVENTURES OF A QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

MR. CLERY'S VERSION.

THE following remarkable letter has been received by us from Mr. Clery, Q. C., who has been missed from Bombay during the past week:—

S. S. Alecto, Katmari, 31st December, 1895.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the end of the monsoon I was seized with severe aches in the bones and shooting pains through the body, which were in large part, I suppose, some form of rheumatism. Some weeks since my condition had improved considerably, and I began to think with joy of moving homewards. My passage was taken on the Alecto, which, as I ascertained on visiting the boat on Monday, was to sail on Wednesday, Christmas morning, at 2 o'clock. On Tuesday, the 24th, at about 9 o'clock in the morning, my boy came into my room, part of my dwelling in the Gymkhana chambers, with two men (police officers), and said: Sahib, two gentlemen. I asked them who they were. One of them said: Friends of yours. I said: You are no friends of mine. I don't know you. What is your business with me? One of them said: We have come to take you to the ship. I said: Have you a warrant for my arrest? If so, produce it. One of them said they had not. I then said I will yield to force, but you will pay dearly for this. I was on bed all this time in my night shirt. One of them then said to my boy: Put on his coat and trousers. The boy did so. He then said: Put on his shoes and stockings, which the boy did. One of them then said: Come along. I then in my night shirt, without a waistcoat, walked down the stairs, some sixty feet, entered a gharry, and was taken on board the Alecto.

I was without bath or breakfast unshvaven, with my breast bare. The Alecto is, fortunately for me, an English ship, a sod of England, which enables me to bring my action for those outrages in the home of liberty. When on board the two police officers stood near me on the deck, and I asked one of them, Johnson Montague: Am I at liberty to leave this ship? He said I was not. I said: Am I a prisoner? He said I was. I asked if had he any warrant for imprisoning me on an English ship. He said he had not. I asked: What charge have you against me? He said nothing. I said: If you have any charge bring a magistrate and make it before him. He said nothing. I said: I demand that a magistrate be brought. He said he would bring one, but he never did. In reply to further questions he said his name was Johnson Montague, that he was a Government officer, and that he was a mark for damages. All this occured before ten o'clock. I sat down, and he and his companion remained on board until about 11 o'clock, when the Captain came on board, who shortly afterwards, as he told me, ordered Montague, and his assistant to leave his ship, that they could not remain without his permission, and that he would not give permission. I then remained on board for a long time, probably a couple of hours, and finding that the magistrate was not coming, I determined to go to Dr. Smith, the eminent physician. So I walked down the gangway, and was going along, when I was accosted by a gentleman I did not know, a police officer, George Smith, as I afterwards ascertained from him. I told him I was going to the High Court. He said I ought not to go, as I was unshaven and had no shirt on. I then perceived that my breast was bare, and went back to the ship and got some pins from the stewardess and arranged my night shirt. I then went off the ship again, and was again joined by Smith, and we walked on. I did not then know he was a police officer, I then hailed a tram, saying I was going to the High Court, near to which Dr. Smith has consulting rooms. Smith then said he would not allow me to get into the tram, but that he would allow me to walk on some distance if I liked. We walked about half-a-mile, when Smith asked me where I was going to. I said I was going to Dr. Smith's. He pulled out his watch, mine had been seized, and said it was nearly four o'clock, and that Dr. Smith was gone. I said no, that his office hours were from ten to five, as I knew, and to come at any rate, and we would see if he was there, and if not he could take me to another doctor. He said he would not do either, and that I should go back to the ship and stop there. I said I would not, that I would go on, unless he arrested me. He then put his hand on my arm, and said: I arrest you. That is a good arrest in law I said it was. He then said, in reply to me, his name was George Smith, a police officer, that he had no warrant, and that he was a mark for damages, and was worth two lakhs. I said he would pay dearly for his acts. I then walked back to the ship, and on the way back I asked him how, if I was to stop on board the ship, I was to get anything to eat, that I was not entitled to any meal until the ship sailed, that I had no breakfast, and nothing to eat during the day but a plate of soup and a piece of bread which the steward gave me through kindness in his pantry. He said he would take me about six o'clock to get me a dinner in a neighbouring restaurant. I then went on board, and Smith remained on the quay watching the ship until dark. After six I went to look for him, but he was gone, so I went to a restaurant and got my dinner, and then walked back to the ship, which sailed at 2 o'clock next morning. The police meanwhile had seized my goods, part of which, including my private letters, has never been restored to me. The fact, contained in the above statement, which is necessarily condensed, and more facts I pledge myself to state in the affidavit to be sworn by me in England to ground the motion to issue the writ to India. And now I may be asked: Do you suggest any explanation of these infatuated proceedings? My answer is, it would not be proper or prudent for me to make statements as to motives or to deny or refute allegations, charges or slanders, which, if made at all, were never made in my presence. During the action the police will have to disclose who instigated or advised them from below (probably some one with a smattering of law who never heard of the difference in legal position between an English ship and the Rajabhai Tower), and who commanded them from above, and I trust the arm of justice will be long enough to reach them both. It is almost incredible that such things could be done in an English possession. If the Sultan did the like to an Englishman in Stamboul the Powers would doubtless promptly insist on placing a third guardship in the Golden Horn. I think they might usefully spare one or two, and moored now in Mody Bay. I will bring an action in England, and unless I greatly deceive myself, the methods, manners, and above all the ideas of law of the Bombay authorities, will not find favour with an English Judge and Jury. That tribunal will decide whether an Englishman who has borne a high character for fifty years, and has won a high place in a proud profession, is without summons, charge, or warrant, to be taken from a sick bed, and unbathed, undressed, unshaven, unfed, hurried with bare breast, shivering in the east wind, and aching with pain, and kept a prisoner on board an English ship from early morn until after the sun went down on the eve of the great Christmas festival.—Yours, &c.,

ARTHUR CLERY.

P.S.—Friends wishing to communicate with me I would ask to address to the General Post Office, London.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL THE HONORABLE PENNYQUICK, Royal Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service.

LIEUTENANT H. B. D. CAMPBELL, Military Works Department, is posted in the Bengal Command.

COLONEL W. T. SHONE is tranferred from the Headquarters of the Director-General, Military Work, to the Punjab Command.

SURGEON-COLONEL C. F. CHURCHILL, Medical Staff, has been appointed an Administrative Medical officer in the Bengal command and will probably embark for India on the 15th January.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONELS R. SMITH and J. J. Greene; and Surgeon-Majors A. A. Lyle, R. T. Beamish, and C. K. Powell, Medical Staff, have been detailed for duty in India.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN H. N DUNN, Medical Staff, has been selected for employment with the Egyptain Army. Captain A. H. Rutherford, Dublin Fusiliers, has been appointed Adjutant of the Ceylon Volunteers.

THE undermentioned have qualified for appointment as Acting Paymasters:—Lieutenants A. Mudge, West Surrey Regiment; A. A. Collyer, Bedfordshire Regiment; F. G. G. Thoyts, Sommersetshire Light Infantry; and H. S. Ravenhill, Scots Fusiliers.

DETERMINED SUICIDE OF A BOMBAY YOUNG LADY.

NEWS has reached Bombay that a sad check was given to the festivities at Igatpuri last week in connection with the Volunteer encampment by an unaccountable act of self-destruction on the part of a young lady, named Mabel Davidson, who was third mistress in the Byculla Girls' School, and together with her sister, was spending the Christmas holidays at the home of some friends at Igatpuri. Excepting that she had been somewhat quiet nothing unusual had been noticed in the demeanour of Miss Davidson, who was nearly nineteen and a-half years of age, and her friends were astounded beyond measure when the facts of the suicide became known. Miss Davidson was receiving a salary of Rs. 60 per month in the Byculla School, where her sister is also a teacher. She attended the station ball on New Year's eve, and her casual remark that that would be her last ball was put down by her friends as amounting to nothing more than a hastily formed decision not to patronise that description of amusement in future. In company with Mrs. and Miss Sharp, Mrs. and the Misses Cutler, Miss Davidson went down to the encampment after dinner on Thursday evening to witness the camp fire, and they returned shortly before eleven o'clock, being escorted as far as the bottom of Holder's hill by two or three male friends. The ladies then proceeded on their homeward journey alone, and had reached some cactus bushes when Miss Davidson quietly turned off on to a side path. Her companions called out to her to ask where she was going, but receiving no reply they decided to follow her. The moon was shining brightly at the time, and they had just taken the side path, when they saw their friend mount the parapet wall of a deep well a short distance off and jump in. Filled with consternation they hurried to the well and called out to Miss Davidson to lay hold of the pipe in the well so as to keep above water until aid could be procured, but she either would not or could not hear, and by the time male help had been summoned and she was taken out of the well, life was extinct. An inquest was held by the mamlatdar of the district early next morning, but no evidence was forthcoming to throw any light whatever on the motives which led to so rash an act on the part of the unfortunate girl, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane. The funeral took place on Friday evening, the service being conducted by the Station Chaplain, the Rev. W. J. Kennelly. There was a large assembly of spectators, and the coffin was borne to the grave by volunteers.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT MADANPOORA.

ON Saturday morning the residents of Madanpoora, a locality between Haines and Ripon Roads, were thrown into consternation by the report of a terrible tragedy which was enacted by a Pathan, named Ellahikhan Gowakhan, aged twenty-eight years, who stabbed his wife Nasiban, aged twenty years, with a long sheathed knife, and brutally murdered his mother-in-law, named Jooman, aged about forty. The motive assigned for this horrible deed is said to be jealousy on the part of the murderer. It appears that Jooman had been for the last six months residing in a room on the first floor of a chawl at Madanpoora. The murderer Ellahikhan, her son-in-law, is a native of Benares, and had been residing with his mother-in-law with his wife for the last eighteen months. He was formerly a butler by profession, but latterly earned his livelihood by hawking "pan-soparri." About fifteen days ago Nasiban went and lived with her mother, as she expected to be confined in her room, while her husband occupied a room above that of his mother-in-law. Since then Ellahikhan suspected that his wife had been led astray by her mother, and therefore he had occasional quarrels with the latter. He discontinued his usual vocation of hawking "pan-soparie," and refused to contribute anything towards the household expenses, although he and his wife had been supported by the deceased Jooman since their arrival in the chawl. On Friday night Ellahikhan quarrelled with his mother-in-law, as the latter refused to support him any longer, and he then went to bed without taking any food. On the following morning (Saturday) he appeared to be very sullen and morose, and did not speak to Jooman. About 8 o'clock he is said to have had a quarrel with his wife, who had given birth to a baby six days before and attacked her with a large sheathed knife, stabbing her in nine places about the neck and back. The poor woman was lying on a mat with her infant in her arms, and was quite helpless to resist the infuriated man. The handle of the knife broke, and the woman lay unconscious on the floor bleeding profusely from the wounds. Two men of the Vulahi caste, who reside in the same chawl, on hearing the shrieks of the woman, ran to the room, but they did not interfere, as they were afraid, that the man, who was armed with the knife, would turn upon them with the same weapon. They simply stood as spectators, and witnessed the man committing the brutal outrage. Thinking that he had completed the deed, the enraged man, armed with the blade, left the room in the presence of the two men, and crossed the field in the direction of Agripada to meet his mother-in-law, who had gone to the Haines Road Market to make some purchases. He had not proceeded more than 120 paces from the house, when he met his mother-in-law Jooman in the middle of the field. A deadly struggle took place between them. Ellahikhan attacked her with the blade of the knife, inflicting eight wounds on her person. Jooman struggled for her life, and she and her assailant fell into a small drain. As it was only a blade, the man, in stabbing the woman, sustained several cuts on the palm of his right hand. One of the two men, who had witnessed the assault in the house, ran for the police, and in a few moments police havildar No 211 E. hastened to the house, but on learning that the murderer had made for the field, he followed him there and arrested him. On seeing the policeman, the murderer made no attempt to run away, but remained standing on the spot, and threw the blade into the drain. The woman Jooman was at once taken out of the water, but life was found to be extinct, and her body was removed to a convenient place in the field. Inspector Ellis, in charge of the Madanpoora section, at once repaired to the scene, followed by Superintendent Crummy. The prisoner's wife, Nasiban, and her baby were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the wounds were dressed, and she was detained for treatment. Her injuries, though severe, might not prove fatal. The handle of the knife was found covered with blood in the room in which Nasiban was attacked, while the blade was taken out of the drain, but had no blood on it, being probably washed away by the water in the drain. Mr. H. H. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, and his Deputy, Mr. Gell, and Sirdar Mir. Abdulali of the C. I. Department, visited the place of the murder in the forenoon.

Mr. P. Bryne, the Deputy coroner, opened an inquiry on Saturday morning on the body of the deceased Jooman at Madanpoora. After the evidence of one of the eye witnesses was recorded, the inquiry was adjourned till this afternoon. On Saturday afternoon Ellahikhan was charged by Inspector Ellis before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with murder and attempted murder of Jooman and Nasiban respectively. The case was remanded till to-morrow (Tuesday).

ALONG with the news of the well-deserved K.C.B., conferred on Mr. H. H. Johnston, the Imperial Commissioner in Nyassaland, appeared a telegram from the *Pioneer's* correspondent at Blantyre announcing that Lieutenant Hamilton, of the Sikh contingent, has been wounded in fighting against Makanjira. This Makanjira was the most formidable of the slave raiding chiefs, who when Sir H. H. Johnston first got to the country seemed to be in a fair way to crush out the Central African Company's settlement on the Lakes altogether, and he was the last to be effectually subdued. Just a couple of years ago an expedition in force was undertaken against him by the Sikh troops supported by the gunboats on the Lake, his stockades were captured, and a fort, called Fort Magnire, built on the side of his village. Makanjira himself still remained obstinate, and gradually collected a large force a round him. In the course of the summer he was again attacked by Major Edwards with a handful of troops, including sixty Sikhs and utterly routed. The story of the brilliant little engagement appeared at the time in the *Pioneer*. Soon after Makanjira "came in," subm

in any subsequent parades. The weather during the early part of the camp, like that of almost all other hill stations, was abnormally warm, but the temperature was lower the last day or two, and all through the nights were chilly.

The Inspecting Officers, Colonel G. M. Steven, R.A., accompanied by Captain Vidal, D.A.A.G., arrived in camp, yesterday, by the train arriving from Bombay at half-past one. Three hours later the regiment paraded for inspection, the men presenting a smart and soldierlike appearance. They were marched to the parade ground, near the railway line, which has been the scene of previous inspections, and is admirably suited for the purpose. There was a large gathering of spectators, including the visitors, who had arrived in camp during the day. At about a-quarter to five the Inspecting Officer, accompanied by Captain Vidal, drove up and was received by the regiment in line. He closely inspected the lines, and found everything in ship shape and the men neat and clean. The march past was very steadily done, and was followed by manual firing and bayonet exercise, which was also a very creditable piece of work. The battalion having formed in quarter column advanced and then retired, and deployed outwards to the left. They next advanced in echalon from the right line on No. 1, and retired in the same manner on No. 6. After words they advanced in review order and gave the general salute. These manœuvres, which were directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Swan, Major Trevithick, and the Adjutant, were well worthy of the words of commendation addressed to the regiment by the Inspecting Officer. The men having formed a hollow square,

Colonel Stevens said that he was very pleased with what he had seen that day, and thought the inspection was highly satisfactory. He wished, however, to mention one or two minor details, in which some improvement might be made. Some of the men looked on the ground when they were marching, instead of looking up, and they did not all turn their eyes left in marching past in quarter column. Another fault was that the men of the supernumerary rank were not all quite careful in their dressing, but with the exception of these minor points he had nothing but praise to bestow, and he particularly noticed the bayonet exercise, which was exceedingly well done. The men were smart and clean, their accoutrements were well kept, and altogether there was reason to heartily congratulate Colonel Swann on the regiment he commanded.

The Inspecting Officer then called Major King forward, and formally presented to him the Volunteer Officers' decoration for long service, remarking that it gave him very great pleasure to hand to the Major that official memento of his long and valued services as a Volunteer Officer. It should be stated that the decoration was awarded to the Major twelve months ago, but as he was away from home on privilege leave for some months during the year, it was decided to defer the presentation until it could be publicly made at camp. A similar decoration has now been awarded to the Honorary Colonel of the regiment, Mr. Barnett, and remains to be presented. Major King was cheered on returning to his place with the decoration pinned to his breast, and similar marks of approval were accorded to several prize-winners who went up to receive from Mrs. Trevithick the various trophies which they had won. The prize list was as follows :—

DIRECTORS' PRIZES.

	900 yds	600 yds	700 yds	Total Pts	Pz. Rs.
Vol C S Robeiro, N Co	24	23	26	73	200
Sergt C Seymour, L Co	25	24	24	73	100
Clr Sergt J Gidney, D Co	25	24	22	71	85
Sergt F A Jones, F Co	26	25	21	72	55
Lce Corpl J Mineess, B Co	26	25	21	72	50
				Total Rs...	500

THE AGENT'S CUP.

	200 yds	500 yds	Total Points	Prize Rs
Gyrn Sergt Instr JIC Bath, B Co	30	23	53	50*
Sergt F A Jones, F Co	17	24	41	30
Lce-Sergt R Freeman, D Co	16	23	39	20
Colr Sergt J Gidney, D Co	23	20	43	15†
Vol G Gale, G Co	19	20	39	10
Vol J P Redmond, H Co	18	22	38	10
Vol M Connel, L Co	17	21	38	10
Vol D X D Souza, D Co	19	18	37	10
Lce Sergt J E Dowling, B Co	15	22	37	10
Vol H Kelly, L Co	23	14	37	5
Corpl C H Pettigrew, E Co	21	16	36	5
Corpl P Carrik, D Co	17	18	36	5
Vol J Valentine, D Co	19	16	35	5
Sergt C Seymour, L Co	20	15	35	1
Vol J Pouch, F Co	21	14	35	5
Sergt W Osborne, F Co	15	19	34	5
Vol A Mather, D Co	21	13	33	5
Colr Sergt A E Ashdown, B Co	23	10	33	5
Vol F Evans, M Co	18	14	32	4
Vol J Cunningham, L Co	18	14	32	3
			Total Rs...	217

* Cash. † Rs. 15 forfeited under Rule 4.
‡ Rs 5 forfeited under Rule 4.

ADJUTANT'S CUP.

	900 yds	600 yds	Pts	Total	Prize Rs
Corpl G Hill, D Co	31	26	9	66	50*
Corpl G Easden, F Co	32	24	9	65	30
Corpl L E Basilt, E Co	32	24	9	65	20
Lce Sergt Loveday, G Co	23	23	9	55	15
Corpl S J Watson, D Co	25	21	9	55	15
Sergt C Seymour, L Co	25	24	6	54	1
Vol R S Clough, D Co	23	22	9	54	15
Colr Sergt A E Ashdown, B Co	25	20	9	54	10
Sergt H Turner, D Co	21	22	9	52	10
Sergt E R Da Gersfield, G Co	25	18	9	52	10
Vol A E Hutchins, D Co	20	23	9	51	10
Sergt F A Jones, F Co	20	22	9	51	5
Corpl H W Blake, F Co	26	22	9	57	5
Lce Corpl H Charles, D Co	22	20	9	51	5
Vol H Collett, D Co	17	24	9	50	5
Lce Sergt Freeman					5
Vol H A Watson, F Co	17	23	9	49	5
				Total Rs...	215

* Cash † Rs. 15 forfeited under Rule 4.

SANDHURST CUP. 300 yards

	Prize Rs.
Vol H A Watson, F Co	50*
Sergt C Seymour, L Co	1
Vol A Mesther, D Co	25
Corpl G Easden, F Co	10
Sergt N Brown, M Co	5
Vol E Melville, F Co	3
Vol F H Lilly, F Co	5
Total Rs..	100

* Cash. † Rs 25 forfeited under Rule 4.

CHAMPIONSHIP.

	Matches I	II	IV	800 yds	Total
Sergt C Seymour, L Co	73	49	25	34	181a
Lce Sergt R Freeman, D Co	70	41	21	30	162b
Colour Sergt J Gidney, D Co	70	39	19	31	161b
Vol F H Lilly, F Co	71	44	18	27	160b

(a) Wins medal, value 76. (b) Next in order of merit.

COMPANY CHALLENGE CUP.

	200 yds	500 yds	Total	Prizes
Capt E H Hart, D Co	229	223	452	Cup
Major C Nicholson, F Co	240	212	452	
Major H L P Thomson, L Co	215	216	431	
Lieut C H Riches, M Co	216	210	426	
Lieut S Brooks, G Co	216	205	421	
Lieut A E Abbott, E Co	222	184	406	
Major J Garratt, A Co	201	191	392	
Lieut J Marr, L Co	217	152	369	

SERGEANTS' CHALLENGE CUP.

	300 yds	500 yds	Total	Prizes
Lce-Sergt R Freeman, D Co	24	24	48	Cup
Lce-Sergt H J Loveday, G Co	23	23	46	Next in order of merit.
Sergt W Osborne, F Co	24	22	46	
Corpl J F Hunyer, G Co	23	22	45	
Corpl C H Pettigrew E Co	23	22	45	
Color-Sergt J Gidney, D Co	23	22	44	

OFFICERS' CUP.

	200 yds	500 yds	700 yds	Total
Lieut E R Dangerfield, G Co	25	24	27	76a
Lieut G R Webb, B Co	23	24	22	67b
Capt E H Hart, D Co	21	20	19	62c
Lieut J Marr, L Co	23	23	16	59c
Lieut J F Pennock, N Co	25	21	11	57c
Capt C A Hawes, A Co	21	19	16	56c

(a) 1st Cup, value Rs 100 (b) 2nd Cup, value Rs 50
(c) Next in order of merit.

INSTRUCTORS' PRIZES.

	200 yds	500 yds	Total
Sergt Instr E Pallister, E Co	25	24	49a
Sergt Instr J Stevens, L Co	23	24	47b

(a) Handicapped 6 points, wins entries ...Rs 10
(b) Wins Cup, value ...Rs 110
Total ...Rs 110

GUARD'S COMPETITION.

	Points	Rs.
Lance Sergt C Aldridge, A Co	47	60
Sergt H A Furbisher, C Co	42	60
Lance Sergt M Hart, G Co	40	30

COMPANY DRILL COMPETITION.

	Rs.
Capt Hawes, A H and E Co's, combined	75
Capt Hart, D Co, 2nd	50
Capt Campin, L Co	

After the distribution of prizes, the regiment marched back to camp, where before being dismissed it was briefly addressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Swann, who said that they had all heard the Inspecting Officer's words of commendation, and he had nothing to add to them excepting to convey his very best thanks for the way in which they had earned Colonel Stevens' good word. He hoped they had had a pleasant time in camp and could have many more of them. They had now seen what sort of officer their new adjutant was, and he was certain they would agree with him in saying that he (the commanding officer) did right to go to the Durham Light Infantry for another adjutant. (Hear, hear.) Captain Bush was not present and therefore they would not be making him blush if they gave three cheers for him. He remarked on that the telegrams they had received from Major Rossiter, Captain Ross, and Colonel Remsiter showed they were not forgotten, and in conclusion he wished them a very happy New Year.

Hearty cheers having been given for the new Adjutant, for Colonel Stevens, for Lieutenant-Colonel Swann, and for Major Trevithick, the regiment was dismissed. Later in the evening the officers entertained to an excellent dinner, a number of guests, including Colonel Stevens, Captain Vidal, Captain Moss, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles ; Captain R. Pringle ; Revd. B. Howard ; Lieutenant Peck, R. I. R., Captain Addison, R. I. R., Captain Turner, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers ; Captain Wymess, Royal Scots ; Rev. Thorne ; Captain Leslie, Bombay Volunteer Artillery ; Lieut-Colonel Mein, Marine Battalion, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Furneaux, Lieut. Reed, Capt. Bonner, Lieut. F. F. Brown, R. A. ; Lieut. Jenkins, B. V. R. ; Mr. Graham, Mr. F. H. Brown ; Lieut. Wilkinson, and Mr. Elton.

The largely attended officers' ball, held at the railway waggon depot after dinner, was a scene of great brightness and gaiety, and practically brought the camp to a termination, most of the men returning to their homes by a special train leaving Igatpuri at 7 o'clock this morning. The field state at the inspection was as follows :—

	Lieut Col	Majors	Captains	Lieuts	2nd Lieut	Hon Chap	Qr Mr Sergt	Color Sergts	Sergeants	Lce Sergts	Corporals	Lce Corpls	Buglers	Volunteers	Musicians	Total	Army Staff: Instr & Adjt	Sergt Instrs	Drill Instrs	Grand Total
	1	2	7	7	1	1	1	6	12	20	13	16	6	259	37	388	1	10	1	400

THEOSOPHY AMD ITS CRITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A critic in your contemporary of the 31st December last, writes a letter in which he makes certain cutting remarks both on Theosophy and its promoters. On patient perusal of that letter, one is quite at a loss to find out the grounds which actuate him to level his unqualified attacks. He does not point out what mischief the Theosophical Society has done to the cause of progress and welfare of India, for which he declares in so voluble terms to be anxious. His information if anything appears to be very limited, and most of his inferences, based as they are upon ignorance of the work and the object of the Theosophical movement, are unavoidably faulty and mischievous.

The noble and high principles of theosophy and her whole mission in this world, were the object of unmixed admiration of the Western world, and their beneficient character acknowledged even by the best thinkers of the day. In India it has been made to do immense good to the people in regenerating spiritual aspirations. The progress shown by the West in respect of material improvement had once a very dazzling effect upon the mental vision of the people of India, but very soon and quite opportunely theosophy, under the auspices of the Society, came to their help. In fact, she has opened their eyes and has won the merited credit of leading them to the right course. For information, we may refer our critic to the speeches recently delivered at Madras by Colonel Olcott and Mrs. Besant.

The work done by the Theosophical Society and that done by Christian Missionaries are again very different. The latter have only to spread their propagandas, and necessarily their work is to pull down the fabrics of the old religions in India, irrespective of all considerations of reason and truth. It is, therefore, at the expense of truth and reason, that the Christian Associations leave often to work. Such is not the case with theosophy. Her aims and objects are not to demolish and destroy. Her foundation is laid upon solid rock of truth and reason, which, of course, will stand against the factitious of several Indian religions. Our critic's allegation that Colonel Olcott's teachings are atheistical in their character is simply strange, if nothing more. For ought we know there is not the slightest ground to create such a belief, nor has the critic produced reasons to substantiate his statement. So long as he has made no effort to be impeachable to accept it.

Nothing can be more foolish than to connect social questions of the Hindus with theosophy, whose work mainly lies in the spiritual regeneration of India, nay of the whole world if possible. She turns a deaf ear to sectarian clamouring and to the vaunted effusions of ignorance, but with eyes, fixed on high, she looks to eternal truth and sublime sentiments of eternal laws, that regulate the actions of the Universe.—Yours, &c.,

KARSANDAS BALGOVANDAS.

Jan. 4.

THE BOMBAY POLICE CLUB CHILDREN'S TREAT.

THE children of the members of the Bombay City Police Club were given a Christmas treat on Saturday afternoon in the north compound of the Esplanade Police Court, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. Inspector Holdway, the honorary secretary, assisted by Constables Walton and Manly, was busy early on Saturday morning in arranging various devices for the amusement of the children, and they left nothing undone to render the treat as enjoyable as possible. Two Christmas trees were raised up in the western part of the compound, teeming with fancy toys and other articles suitable for the young folks. There was a merry-go-round, which the youngsters enjoyed immensely. A string band was in attendance, and played selections of music. Nearly all the members of the club with their families and friends were present. The number of the children, boys and girls, who took part in the treat were 112. A Punch-and-Judy show by Mr. Hack, Inspector in Arms and Ammunition Department, proved most amusing to the children, and excited a good deal of laughter both amongst the youngsters and the elders. Rows of tables covered with light refreshments, supplied by Mr. Dinshaw Sorabji, confectioner of Medows Street, were arranged in parallel lines. About 5 o'clock the children were taken to these tables, where they did ample justice to the good things provided. Mrs. and the Misses Holdway and the Misses McDermott attended to the wants of the youngsters at the tables. After taking refreshments, the children gathered round the trees for the gifts to be drawn by lot, and as each child drew his own ticket, the article was marked off the trees and handed to the child by Mrs. Brewin. The children appeared to be satisfied with their respective prises, and carried away the articles with evident delight. Before the guests dispersed, the children gave hearty cheers to Mr. and Mrs. Holdway for the satisfactory arrangements made by them for the occasion.

THE Rajasthanik Court in Kathiawar, which was to have been dissolved at the end of 1895, is to be maintained for a further period of one year. The announcement, as a contemporary observes, is one that is of considerable interest locally, though it may not have much signification for the general reader. This court was first instituted in 1875 with the object of adjudicating on the numerous disputes between the Chiefs of Kathiawar and the landowners, locally known as *Grassias*, as well as certain relatives of the Chiefs. It consists of representatives of the more important States concerned and is presided over by a British Political Officer —the expenses being paid by the Native States interested. Prior to its existence there was a great deal of confusion in connection with the land administration of Kathiawar, and a state of affairs bordering upon lawlessness prevailed. The rights of the various parties concerned were undefined, the Chiefs advanced claims which the landowners would not admit and *vice versa*. Acts of aggression would be committed, which were followed by retaliations, so much so that it became difficult to preserve order and peace. It was accordingly deemed necessary to put a stop to this condition of agrarian anarchy ; and with the consent of the various Kathiawar Chiefs it was decided to submit the claims in dispute to the arbitrament of a duly constituted tribunal, whose award was to be final. The Rajasthanik Court was originally intended to last for three years, but the immense amount of work which came before it and the great advantages accruing from its decisions led to its prolongation by mutual consent for five years at the expiry of the first triennium of its existence. On the lapse of the prolongation it was found necessary to prolong the existence of the court for yet another three years, and after this period short extensions have brought the tribunal down to the present date. Excellent results have been produced, the relations between the Chiefs and the landowners have been greatly improved, and in many cases a state of friendliness exists, and parties to a land dispute, instead of taking the law into their own hands and indulging in violence, willingly resort to the arbitrament of the Rajasthanik Court. Let us think what the results would have been if instead of being able to resort to this cheap and expeditious tribunal of their own, the States had had to take their quarrels up the ladder of appeals that is supposed to lead to justice in British India !

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GAS LIGHTING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The incandescent gas light has now become an accomplished fact in Bombay. That it is evidently superior to the former light in purity, whiteness and brilliancy nobody can deny, and so far, the Bombay public has secured a real improvement in its lighting arrangements. But so much cannot be said of the more important question, viz. the economic aspect of this improvement. Not only is the incandescent light more brilliant, purer, etc., but it is also cheaper and is capable of being made even more so, were it not for the fact, that the Bombay public, owing to the use by the Gas Company of the costlier gas of superior lighting power for this purpose, which is a sheer waste of money, is made to pay considerably more than it ought to do. It was nearly a year ago that I drew the attention of the Corporation to this aspect of the lighting question, and at my suggestion a clause was inserted in the agreement between the Municipality and the Gas Company, to the effect that if at any time it was found practicable to use gas of cheaper quality the Municipality should receive the benefit thereof. If my arguments were then found sufficient to induce the Corporation to insert such a clause in the agreement, the case has now become even strong owing to the introduction of improvements in minor details, the absence of which tended to swell the cost of this kind of lighting. The items, which so swelled the cost, were the escapement of the gas, were the breakage of the chimneys, injury to the mantles, and the inconvenience of lighting the burner. The use of the mica chimney in place of the narrow-glass chimney has done away with the first inconvenience, though at the cost of brilliancy, but the introduction of the glass-chimney with a base has greatly improved the matter still further, inasmuch as there is neither breakage nor loss of brilliancy. With regard to the second, the mantles are now prepared in Bombay, and are therefore likely to cost less and to last longer. When they were imported from Europe, there was the risk of damage and breakage. The lighting arrangement of this burner is not so simple as in the case of the ordinary burner, and hence there where many accidents by which the chimney and the mantles are injured. An invention has, however, now been made by which the inconvenience can be entirely obviated. Its consists of an arrangement by which, when the cock is turned, the gas is made to pass by a branch pipe attached to the terminal end of the gas-pipe through spongy platinum, which has the property of igniting the gas. The flame so produced is made to play upon the mantle and the burner is lighted. The significance and importance of this invention is apparent. It not only means a considerable saving in the cost of the establishment kept for lighting the Municipal lamps and freedom from the accidents enumerated above, but it also affords security in using gas against gas poisoning, if the cock is not closed by mistake. The idea underlying this invention is not a new one, only its practical application was a matter of inconvenience. Now, however, the invention has been brought within the range of practicability. These improvements ought to reduce, and I believe, to some extent, they have reduced the cost of this beautiful light. But so long as the Gas Company persists in the wasteful use of the costlier gas, the universal use of the incandescent light, which ought to be the ultimate aim of the improvements in this as in any other arrangements, will be extremely remote. If the cheaper gas was used, the cost of this kind of gas lighting is likely to be brought down so low, that it might even compete in cost with kerosine oil, not only for its illuminating property, but the gas might be used for cooking purposes. With possible reduction in the cost of the gas and owing to the scarcity of accomodation in Bombay, people in easy circumstances might think of using gas for cooking purposes to escape the smoke nuisance of the fuel and the danger and smell of kerosine oil stoves. The gas light has two competitors, the kerosine oil and the electricity. Improvements are being daily made in electric light, and it will as a matter of course compete with the latter continues to cost as much as it does now ; and the kerosine oil, so cheap now, is likely to become more so owing to the importation of this oil by the tank arrangement. Hence if gas is to be continued as a lighting power, reduction in its cost ought to be made "*pari passu*" with the reduction of the cost in these two competitors to keep it in the distance. It may be that by the present arrangement of using costlier gas the Gas Company is in no way benefited ; but the Bombay public is made to pay for a costlier material when a cheaper one is available, and would serve the purpose just as well, or it may be that it is to some extent benefited by the present arrangement. If, however, the Gas Company wishes to be really benefited and get more profit out of its business, it ought to take measures to avoid this waste. All it has to do is to abolish the old burner, and substitute for them incandescent burners throughout the city and then pass the cheaper gas through its pipes. The reduction in the cost of gas by this arrangement is likely to be such that there will be no temptation hereafter to use of the old burners, but those who now use kerosine oil, because they cannot use gas on account of greater cost, will be induced to avail themselves of the incandescent light, not only so, but the Municipality might be induced to give up its kerosine oil lighting arrangement entirely and go in for incandescents light throughout the city. I hardly say that the universal use of this light means increased profit to the Gas Company, which would thereby be placed in a position to supply gas at such a rate as to make it worth the while of many to use gas in place of fuel for cooking purposes as by its use the smoke nuisance arising from fuel and the smell and other inconveniences in the nature of oil stoves would be avoided. It is to the interest of the Company to move in the matter of its own accord and I hope Mr. Pe ny, who I believe is at the head of the Company will serve his Company well by directing his attention to this question. It is also a big public question as against a monopoly ; and I think the public would be actuated in its interest, if it agitated this question and compelled the Company to adopt a course which is of mutual benefit both to the public and the Company.—Yours, &c.,

N. N. KATRAK, L. M. & S.

January 4.

GOANESE TERGIVERSATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Absence from Bombay during Xmas holidays is the cause of my not immediately taking notice of the attempt to reply to my challenge for the production and publication of the copy of the Consul's alleged telegram to the Minister and reply thereto. I made this challenge, as I know the Consul had declined to forward the telegram as well as the proceedings of the meeting, though pressed to do so by Dr. Da Gama and others, a circumstance which still remains disproved, while "Goese" and his confreres wish the public to understand that it was in reality forwarded by the Consul, and a reply received by or through him, whereas I still maintain this is not a fact. The resolution of the general meeting was to forward with despatch a telegram to the "Minister" as also to forward him a copy of the proceedings, and not to the Chief of the King's household, although no objection can be taken to Dr. Da Gama also sending a copy of it and of the "Bombay Gazette" to the Marquis da Fronteira, or any other household official, who would certainly have been wanting in his duty if he did not acknowledge a letter intended to be laid before the king, expressing loyalty to the Portuguese Crown. But the proper and official channel is the "Minister of the Colonies," and the resolution of the meeting was to despatch a telegram to the Minister and not to the Marquis da Fronteira. I understand a copy of the proceedings was sent to the minister direct when the Consul declined to forward it, but has not yet condescended to take official notice of it, which is tantamount to consigning it to the waste paper basket. "Goese" states that the public has already formed their own opinion on this controversy. I should think they have, but his last letter reminds me of the memorial of the three Tooley-Street tailors, who imagined they represented the voice of the people of England. "Poor Goese !" thou dost deserve a statue in thy country for truthfulness !—Yours, &c.,

A PORTUGUESE.

Jan. 4.

THE PENSIONERS' FETE AT THE TOWN HALL.

ONE of the merry-makings of the season was the Pensioners' Fete, held at the Town Hall, on Saturday. From the early morning until late in the afternoon Garrison Sergeant-Major Samways was busy looking after the arrangements and decorations. From half-past four o'clock in the afternoon an army of little ones, accompanied by their elder sisters and cousins, entered the hall. The crowd was conspicuous by the presence of old, but happily healthy looking pensioners. The eyes of the children, on entering the Hall, were naturally directed towards the Christmas tree, which stood in the centre of the platform, laden with the choicest toys and trinkets. Some sports were held in the compound, and the successful competitors were given prizes from among the articles on the tree. The children were not satisfied with dolls and fiddles, drums and trumpets, but began their vigorous jigs and hornpipes, which were danced as only cheerful healthy youngsters could dance them. About 7 p.m. a sumptuous dinner was provided, to which a large number of old pensioners sat down. Major Swann, the honorary secretary, kept the table lively, and it was gratifying to note that almost all diners looked younger than last year. Messrs Pearse and Pallonji supplied both supper and refreshments, and they fully maintained their reputation as very good caterers. Dancing was kept up until midnight, when the party broke up thoroughly satisfied with the evening's enjoyment. The Native Military band went through an excellent programme of dance music, thereby adding considerably to the enjoyment.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES do not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies.] Rs 1,] of] MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay."

FESTIVITIES AT LUNAWADA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUNAWADA, DEC. 31.

SATURDAY last was a day of universal rejoicing with us and it will ever be remembered in the annals of Lunawada. It was the day of the beginning of festivities to be held in honour of the marriage ceremony of Maharaj Kumar Shri Ranjit Singji, the heir-apparent to the gadi of Lunawada. Roads and houses were decorated with flags and ever-greens by the people of Lunawada. Precisely at 11 a.m. the Political Agent Dr. Pollen, accompanied by many European gentlemen, entered the Fate-Baj under the usual salute and ceremony. His Highness, Maharaja Shri Pratapsingji, of Sunth, also arrived the same day, and was received with all the honours due to his royal position. The significant feature of the festivities is that the people of this town have voluntarily raised large subscriptions to raise important works of public utility in honour of the marriage. The first act was the opening ceremony of the Atmagir Hall. The following were present :—His Highness Maharana Shri Pratapsingji, of Sunth ; Mr. and Mrs. MacClabby ; Miss MacClabby ; Mr. J. A. G. Wales, Assistant Collector ; Mr. Boulton ; Surgeon-Colonel Martin ; Messrs. W. Lang, W. Wallinger, C. Wallinger ; M. Reid ; Rao Bahadur Dolatram K. Dewan Saheb ; Rao Saheb Harilal Manishanker. Dewan Saheb of Sunth ; Mr. Hormasji Edwan of Sunth ; many Durbaries of other States who have connection with this State, and many other gentlemen who kindly accepted the invitation. Letters of congraiulations are pouring in from all quarters, from his friends in England such as Lord Reay, ex-Governor of Bombay, and Mrs. Sheppard, and from other friends from Bombay and Poona. Messrs. Hamilton and Mr. Mcmonachie, and others were prevented from taking part in these festivities. Other Native Chiefs and Rajas will be coming here to take part in these festivities. Precisely at 4 p.m. Dr. Pollen with friends and guests drove to the palace where a magnificent Mandap of great artistic beauty is erected.

Mr. Kashiram S. Dane, M.A. Professor of History and Moral Philosophy, Gujerat College, a Native of this place, then rose and said :—Your Highness, Dr. Pollen, Raja Saheb of Sunth, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—From the cheerful faces of the people assembled here beaming with joy non can fail to observe that the present is a season of universal festivity in Lunawada. The rich and the poor, the old and the young, are alike animated with one common feeling of devotion to his Highness the Maharaja Saheb. (Cheers.) The occasion which has been the cause of such a spontaneous, sincere, enthutiastic, and we may say, unprecedented demonstration of loyalty and joy, is the approaching marriage of our amiable Prince Kumar Shri Ranjit Singji, heir-apparent to the gadi. When we remember that it is after several generations that God has been pleased to bless the Raja Saheb and the people of Lunawada with a direct royal heir and that the rule of his Highness has been a period of steady and beneficent progress in every way, it is easy to understand the feelings of his Highness' subjects. (Cheers.) It is natural that the people will avail themselves of such opportunities to promote works of public utility. In the beginning of the current year when Mrs. Reid honoured us by unveiling the picture of his Highness which the grateful citizens of Lunawada placed in their Municipal Hall, every one present was struck with the small area of the room. It is a matter of no small satisfaction that before the end of the year the donation of a single citizen has provided us with a commodious Municipal Hall, a vegetable market and a beautiful tower which will be adorned with a suitable clock. (Cheers.) In order to perpetuate the memory of his late guru Atmagirji the present Mahant Bihargirji of the local Akhada (monastery) founded by the Saint Manormath, presented a sum of Rs. 7,000, more than half of which has been expended on the building. (Cheers.) The donation is handsome and on that account alone is praiseworthy ; but the charm of the charity lies in the new channel into which it has flowed. That the head of a monastery should build a Municipal Hall to preserve the name of his guru, is a sure sign of the new spirit of the nineteenth century which is working even there under the benign British rule. (Cheers.) It seems that the heads of religious institutions no longer keep themselves aloof in their sacred seclusion from the world around, but show as much zeal in the public weal as laymen. Tanks, wells and temples were the old forms of our charity, and it was difficult in the beginning to make men feel that the erection of a public library or a library or the erection of a Municipal Hall or a market place were deeds of merit as truly as any prescribed in the Shastras. We must candidly admit that we are greatly indebted to our worthy Dewan Saheb, Mr. Dolatram, for the new spirit he has breathed into the life of the Lunawada people and the assimilation of the old and new principles he has pointed out to us. (Cheers.) The new building will afford ample accommodation to the Municipality which has now grown into vigorous adolescence and will provide convenient stalls for dealers in vegetables who had to expose their commodities on the public way. That your Highness has kindly consented to perform the ceremony to-day is but an additional proof of that deep and sincere love which your highness has always cherished for us (cheers), and now we begyour Highness to declare open this Atmagir Municipal Hall with the market which while it will keep the fame of the founder, will further strengthen the bond of amity and union between your Highness and ourselves and will serve as one among many other monuments of your Highness' reigns to transmit your name to posterity as a right-loving Raja and a dutiful and devoted Raiat. (Loud cheers.) In conclusion, we must express our thanks to the European ladies and gentlemen and native princes, chiefs and guests who have obliged us by their presence. (Prolonged cheers.)

Then his Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vakatsingji rose and said :—Dr. Pollen, Maharana Shri Pratapsingji, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In the first place, sir, I welcome you all with feelings of gratefulness to my capital on the auspicious occasion of the marriage of my eldest son. That such an event should send a thrill of pleasure and joy, from the one end of the State to the other, under the exceptional circumstances of the case, as described by Mr. Kashiram, is nothing to the deep-rooted loyalty to my person, and devotion to my throne, but only natural. (Cheers.) But, that the officers of Government should sacrifice their only vacation of ease, comfort, and greetings, to give eclat to the rejoicings by mixing freely with the society, whose language, manners, religion and conventionalities, are so distinct from theirs as the poles of the earth, is a circumstance, which is certainly worthy of the nation, that knows how to govern with firmness and to rule with generosity. (Cheers.) Nor need I forget to heartily thank my friend Maharana Shri Pratapsingji of Sunth, for his extreme kindness in foregoing the necessity of a change of air to a healthier place to oblige his friend, in my presence, his delicate health notwithstanding. (Cheers.) On an occasion like this any detailed reference to the loyalty and attachment of my subjects, would be out of place and unnecessary, for the simple reason, that in this State, there is happily complete accord between the ruler and the ruled. (Hear, hear.) But the practical shape given to their loyalty by substantial improvements, works of public utility, deserves public recognition by me. (Applause.) The fountain, which will be opened to-morrow, is the work of a single individual, the various lights are the donations of others, while the pigeon-house and culverts, and the projected masonry banks, on the Veri-River, are the outcome of the generous impulse of the Mahajan. All this has been done in commemoration of the marriage of my eldest son and heir.

Gentlemen of Lunawada, I am extremely happy to be able to congratulate you on the laudable realisation of your responsibilities as members of a progressive State, on your recognition of the present and future consequence of virtuous and charitable acts. (Cheers.) At the same time we must not forget that we are living in a corner of the world somewhat remote from the centre of civilization out side the circle made by the progressive energies of the era of peace and prosperity and as yet untouched by steam and electricity. Bear in mind, therefore, that life is short and that much has yet to be done. Bear also in mind that your prosperity depends not so much upon empirical legislation as upon your own individual efforts aiming at all that is the noblest and the best. (Cheers.) Remember that the road to happiness lies in your attempts to carry happiness to the homes and hearths of your less-fortunate brethren. And inure yourselves to habits of self-help and self-reliance. (Applause.) You have before you the example of Mahant Shri Bihargirar, whose first act after his succession to the gadi, was to set aside the princely sum of rupees seven thousand to carry out works of important and general utility in my State. (Loud cheers.) And here, you behold as a first instalment a large Municipal Hall to be named after his predessor in grateful recognition of that priest's manifold good qualities. You will have my sympathies and support, you will have the appreciation of the paramount power, you will have the blessing of the unknown many whose silent yet powerful prayer will be heard first and foremost before the Council of God, and last, but not least, you will have the gratification of having done a right and righteous act. (Cheers.) A monarchical government to be perfect, requires as its prime condition that there should be parental affection on one side and filial duty on the other. (Cheers.) If I can but practise the one and secure the other, to an extent compatible with the cross purposes with which the world is full, I believe, I shall not ill-deserve the unprompted and involuntary outburst of joy whose spontaneity, it is hard to mistake or misunderstand. I must now assure my subjects that nothing is nearer and dearer to my heart than their moral and material prosperity. (Loud applause.) The hall for the library is by the general and unanimous desire of the public and the subscribing Sardars to be named the Ranjit Hall, in commemoration of the marriage faithful to my forefathers, in times of turbulence and disorder, ready to erect forts and raise battalions when wars were raging, it is but meet and proper, that the Sardars of Lunawada should build a stronghold which shall defy the attacks of ignorance, shafts of prejudice and guns of superstition. (Cheers.) Confident, therefore, in the disinterested but deep and generous friendship of the Queen-Empress, confident in the sympathies of the cultured and distinguished officers that are deputed to rule over the people, confident in the love and attachment of my subjects and confident also in the good-will and kindness of my friends the Rajas, I think I shall be wanting in duty, if I fail to accomplish, in however small a degree the tasks that are inseparable from my position, to the contentment of my subjects and approval of that August Sovereign whom the poet rightly describes :—Her court was pure : her life serene : God gave her peace her land reposed. A thousand claims to reverence closed : in her as mother, wife and queen. (Cheers.) And now before proceeding to declare the Atmagir Hall open, I once more thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the kind acceptance of my invitation. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Dr. Pollen then said : He had hoped that having so often made his voice heard in Lunawada, "de Omnibus rebus et quitus dem aliis," he might on this occasion have been allowed to remain silent, but the Diwan Saheb Bahadur had decreed otherwise, and the Raja Saheb himself had confirmed the decree. (Laughter.) He therefore felt bound to speak, and was glad to take advantage of the opportunity of expressing his thanks, and those of all the guests present, to the Raja Saheb for his princely, cordial, and hospitable welcome to Lunawada. (Cheers.) The Raja Saheb had most gracefully hinted a fear that the festivities at Lunawada had somewhat interfered with their Christmas rejoicings, but the truth was that the visit to Lunawada had enhanced the pleasure and enjoyment of the Christmas holidays. (Cheers.) They were all pleased to come ; and to Dr. Pollen himself it was always a pleasure to visit Lunawada, and note the varying beauty of the scenery and the steady growth of public improvements of all kinds. (Cheers.) The Raja Saheb had alluded to his State as a "corner." Dr. Pollen preferred to think of it as a "centre," whence waves of beneficent influence as from a centre,

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the Races sailed at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday last :—

Ships Boats.	Handicapped. M's	H	Time of Arrival. M's	S's
Abyssinia's Cutter	5	4	57	45
Pissy's Cutter	2	5	7	17
Clive's Cutter	Scr	5	9	58
Canning's Lifeboat	Scr	5	30	17
Mabel	5	5	33	28
Clive's Pinnace	10	Not timed		
Magdala's Gaiety	18	Did not start.		

1st Prize won by Abyssinia's Cutter. 2nd Prize won by Pissy's Cutter, course sailed No. 2 list.

YACHTING AS A SPORT.

YACHTING is a pastime which has always been a favorite one among Englishmen, and the dimensions to which this form of pleasure seeking and sport has reached proves the enjoyment of flying over the water under a fine spread of canvas is still keenly appreciated, despite the strong competition of steam. Of course, large numbers of yachts are provided with steam power, but to many minds that agent is altogether dissociated from yachting, and there is a certain sense of freedom and buoyancy of pleasurable excitement in sailing, of which the tramping of the engines or the whir of the screw entirely deprives one. Steam has almost done away with the long ocean races which some 20 years ago used to take place between sailing vessels, and intrest in ocean racing is now centred in a "go" between two of our huge "ocean greyhounds." The old sailing spirit of our forefathers is now chiefly confined to our yachtsmen, but with the widespread popularity of the sport there is not much fear of the true spirit diminishing, but rather increasing, with the advance of skill in building and manœuvring yachts which has become so marked of late years. Although the speed of the vessels of earlier years could not compare with those of the present day, the sport has been a popular one for nearly two centuries, for in 1720 a sailing club now known as the Royal Cork Yacht Club was founded in Ireland. For the remainder of the eighteenth century, yachting did not make much progress, but about 1815 the Royal Yacht Squadron, which is the most aristocratic club in the world, was formed at Cowes by about 50 noblemen. Shortly afterwards other yacht clubs were formed in different parts of the empire, the Royal Thames Yacht Club in 1823, the Royal Northern Yacht Club on the Clyde in 1824. Then followed others at Plymouth, Queenstown, the Thames, Kingstown, Ryde and Liverpool, and as these clubs increased, rivalry ensued and annual regattas began to be held. Not much improvement was made in the old fashioned type of yachts, with their bluff coddlick heads and their lean wasp-like tail like sterns, till about 1851, when the celebarted schooner yacht America went over to England and started the yachting world by winning easily a challenge cup which had been confidently thrown open to the world. After her success her form was actively copied, but it was found that her chief success lay in the sails, which were set almost as flat as cards, whilst in the English boats they were baggy, the after "leeches," or sides of mainsails between the boom and the point of the subtending gaff, alone being as round as one-third of the circumference of an umbrella. This improvement in sail making taught the English a great lesson, and more boats were built, more yacht clubs established, more prizes sailed for, and yacht racing became a general sport all round the English coast. From that time up to the present day fresh achievements have been continually performed in this branch of naval architecture, and almost every year has witnessed some fresh champion to sweep everything before her. The challenge cup which was won by the America in 1851 was the America Cup, for which such great contests have been held, between such marvellous boats as the Genesta and the Puritan, the Galatea and the Mayflower, the Thistle and the Volunteer, the Valkyrie II., and the Vigilant, and this year the Valkyrie III. and the Defender, which unfortunately ended in such a "fiasco;" but despite all English attempts America has since 1851 retained possession of the cup. The large increase in yacht building may be shown from the fact that the British yacht fleet, which in 1850 consisted of 300 sailing and three steam vess ls, numbered in 1888 2,209 sailing yachts of 64,051 tons, and 700 screw steam yachts of 63,267 tons, or in round numbers 3,000 yachts, allowing for small craft not included in the above total. Next to Great Britain, the United States in 1888 possessed the largest number afloat—nearly 1,200.

Yachting for pleasure and yacht racing are two very distinct things, and it is by no mean every boat that can race nor every yacht-man that can handle a racer. The initial cost and the cost of keeping a racing yacht in comission for a consid-rable time is great. It is estimated that a first class racing yacht of composite construction—steel frames planked with wood and sheathed with copper will cost, for 20 ton yacht measurment, about £1,800; of 40 tons, £3,000; of 90 tons, £7,000. The suits of canvas—included in the above, but which might have to be renewed at the beginning of the season—would cost £200, £450 and £650 respectively, and the cost of racing, exclusive of fitting out and laying up, £900, £1,200 and £2,000 respectively. Yacht racing is a most fascinating sport and one which has to be indulged in to get the pleasure and excitement which it affords can be fully appreciated. An interesting and stirring description is given by a recent writer, who vividly describes the joys and anxieties of one of the principal races—the Regatta on the English coast. He writes, "I wants but 20 minutes to the time for starting, but each seems watching and waiting to see what his opponents will do." Then when the first gun rings out "we know that five minutes afterwards to the very tick, we shall have the second, before the firing of which we must not cross the line. Our owner, who acts as timekeeper, holds a chronometer and calls off the minutes as they run, thus keeping check on the time keeper on board the commodore's ship, whilst assisting our steersman in judging how he shall manœuvre his vessel, so as to get a good position when the race commence s. The time passes steadily as the captain watches anxiously the movements of his opponents, who are, cat like, watching his own. Two minutes, three minutes, four minutes pass, then the time keeper calls "Four and a half gone!" "All right," says our captain, looking not a little disappointed as he sees our most formidable opponent, the largest of the cutters, close our weather bow, "Quarter to go." Ten seconds to go, cries our time keeper excitedly, as midst the shouts of excited captains, the booming sound of loose canvas and the roar of rushing water like a Highland torrent in the space between the steams of the competitors as they charge through, getting the wad of the newly discharged starting gun almost across our bowsprits." Then the race commences, and the writer describes the movements of the vessels, the feeling of confidence that the race is won, the sense of failure and the appealing glances aloft to see if anything further can be accomplished to force her faster through the water till the flash of the gun announces that the opponent has crossed the winning line, and the time-keeper commences to count the two and three quarter minutes' allowance for size. The writer goes on:—"The two minutes pass slowly, as if they were months on a bed of sickness, and yet we are still, with buckling top-mast and straining stays, surging in the wind, ploughing the green water. The half minute, too, has gone, but the helm is shoved hard up, and as we gybe over the flash of a second gun informs us we have won a good race after 48 miles hard sailing."

As it can never be out of place to combine instruction with pleasure, it may interest readers know that "yacht" is derived from the Dutch "jacht-en," to hasten or hunt, and that the word was unknown in England till 1670, when the Government of Holland presented the Merrie Monarch, Charles II., with the "Mary."

AN UNOSTENTATIOUS SOLILOQUY.

THE "Bookman," it will be remembered, announced authoritatively early last month that Mr. Alfred Austin was to be the next Poet-Laureate. The following very happy lay appeared in the "World" of 15th ultimo over the initials M. T. P.:—

I have wandered wide o'er the "tussock'd mead,"
And loitered long in the "winding lane":
I have mused on the "daisy" and "cuckoo" weed,
The "mellow moon" and the "April rain."

Neath the "tangled hedge" where the briony hung,
"Ere the dew of the dawn" had been "sipped by noon,"
I harvest, not reeking of nettles, and sung,
And tickled "the fragrant feet of June."

I have crooned 'mid the "drying swathes of hay"
Of speed-well, and stitchwort, and hedge-mock,
Of the "fountain feeding itself all day,"
Of the "heavy bees" and the "jostling flock."

The "prosperous elder," the celandine,
The "jocund threstle," the "robin's throat,"
I have sung of the lamb and the "crocussed lea,"
Of the "wailing wind" and the "warm sun-beam,"
Of the "shrinking night" and the "rain-ploughed sea,"
Of the "acorn's fall" and the "wittiwake's scream."

Nor Tommy Atkins, nor China Blue,
Nor fell Sunshine drew a stave from me;
The light of Asia my muse never knew,
And Hades it never desired to see.

But though, as a cushat, I softly sang,
"Aloof from cities" "mid woods and meads,"
The driest leaves on my temples hung,
And Alfred to Alfred at last succeeds.

No more through glades may I idly range,
But must pace the floor of a palace fire,
And eke the whine of my pipe must change
If I am to earn my pipe of wine.

My muse must be weaving the flowers of "garth
As wreaths for the tomb of the Royal "dear,"
Or sheering them round a prince's birth,
Or strewing the path of a princess wed.

No "wayside nosegay"—farewe l to that!
It must yield to the Gotha Almanac,
While sweet that heaves yields to sword that's da',
And Lincoln green unto Bennett black.

For rural freedom the Chamber lyre's rule!
For ladysmock an elaborate coat!
For gushes a crush-hat! for lake a Poole!
For skipping lambs Piccadilly's goat!

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS BILL.

THE first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held on Thursday, Sir Alexander Miller presiding in the absence of the Viceroy. Various Bills were referred to the Select Committees, among them being the Bill amending the Legal Practitioners Act.

Sir Alexander Miller, noticing the objections which have been raised to this measure, said:—The first objection which seems to be pretty generally taken is that the Bill will not effect the objects desired. I am afraid that to a very great extent that objection is sound. I do not expect myself that the particular evil which is aimed against in the Bill can be destroyed by the Legislature or in any other way than by the education of the legal practitioners in India to a higher standard of professional morality. At the same time I do consider that it is the duty of the Legislature to assist in that aim as far as it reasonably can assist; and although the pobability is that the Bill, if passed, will not have any very great effect in the direction desired, still if it can even moderately assist in that direction, I think it is the duty of the Legislature in this country to pass a measure calculated to have that effect.

Sir Griffith Evans said he shared Sir Alexander Miller's apprehension that the Bill would not be able to effect the object intended, but he thought it was possible that the Select Committee might be able to introduce amendments which would make it more potent and more effectual.

Babu Mohini Mohun Roy, in the course of his remarks, said: These views are quite in accordance with mine. It seems to me that we must repeal section 36 of the old Act in order to render our present action intelligible and logical. It would greatly simplify the proposed legislation in other respects. We might empower District Judges and authorities to prepare and hang up lists of touts in their courts or offices. This would be a straightforward course and far more consonant with our notion of fair play than the devious and round-about course of leaving it to legal practitioners to find out who are touts by general reputa ion and subjecting them to serious liability for mistakes and oversight. So long as section 36 of the old Act remains in force we cannot well ask District Judges and authorities to prepare lists of habitual touts by general repute. It would be making lists of habitua offenders liable to be punished with six months' imprisonment.

Sir Alexander Miller, in reply, said:—The expression "law tout" would only apply to such persons as my friend Sir Griffith Evans has referred to and therefore the Bill was drawn as it is, but the comments upon it since the Bill was published show that there are in some parts of the country men whose business it is to introduce clients to legal practitioners for a consideration not from the lawyer but from the lay-client. I am not desirous of interfering with these. The only cases which apply are those in which a remission is given in fees or otherwise by the legal practitioner. With regard to the observations of the Hon'ble Babu Mohini Mohun Roy, I can only answer, in this way. Section 36 of the Act as it stands is a provision which I personally should have supported. I find that the law was passed years before I had any thing to do with it. Though I may be of this opinion I do not think the Government of India would feel that any necessity existed for interfering with an existing law which no one has complained of, merely because it is not one which we might not originally have thought fit to pass.

The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee and the Council adjourned.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

A TELEGRAM, dated Fort Lungleh, 2nd January, says:—Major Shakespear, accompanied by Mr. Williamson and 30 rifles left Khuatin Jaduma's village at 8 a. m. on the 31st and proceeded to M. Wilson Jacop's hamlet, arriving there shortly after midnight. They surprised the village and by 1 a. m. had captured Jacopa after burning the village. The victorious party marched back to Jaduma's where they arrived at 7 p. m. on the 1st January—a good beginning for the New Year. Jacopa is the most enterprising of all the northern group of Chiefs and has long given us trouble and although of late he can hardly be said to have owned an actual village he has had a good deal of influence over the Chiefs in which neighbourhood his hamlet was situated and probably inclined them to show more opposition than they otherwise might have shown. It is hoped that his capture will have a salutary effect on the other Chiefs and that the immediate result will be a speedy payment of all fines demanded. No more guns have been given up since last telegram.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

THE result of the First LL.B. Examination was declared on Friday evening in the University Hall. Out of 223 candidates who presented themselves for it is examination 163 were declared to have passed, i. e., 45 in the first division, and 117 in the second division. The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and a Prize of Law Books, the aggregate value of the medal and books being Rs. 400, for obtaining the highest number of marks in a subject of general jurisprudence and Roman Law has been awarded to Sankar Govind Kharkar. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

CLASS I.

Ankleseria, Dhanjisaw A
Avasti, Pushotum R
Buch, Ganesnrai Duleral
Chanevala, Jivanji H
Chandal, Balkrishna B
Chandorkar, Govind K
Chinapinane, Keshav R
Chitre, Manmatha A
Chokshi, Nihalal N
Desai, Bamanji Hormasji
Dhakaka, Shankarprasad N
G. jendragadkar, Gopal L
Garde, Kashinath K
Gokhale, Narayan Sadashiv
Huligolkar, Lakshman N
Jaweri, Mahasukh C
Joshi, Bhaskar Vishnu
Joshi, Narmadashankar G
Kalsulkar, Shankar V
Katrak, Dadabhai H
Kharkar, Shankar Govind
Khimjiani, Fazil Manji
Kulkarni, Dattatraya V
Kunte, Balaji Bhaskar
Mandlik, Narayan V
Mehta, Framji Shapurji
Mogre, Ramrao Anant
Nanavati, Keshavlal M
Nariman, Phirozshah R
Padhye, Ganesh Govind
Ranchod, Kashabha Sorabji
Patel, Jivabhai Revabhai
Pradhan, Ramchandra G
Purohit, Dahyabhai L
Raval, Prasadshankar H
Sanjana, Rustam K
Satarawala, Dadabhai R
Shroff, Hormasji Dadabhai
Sunavala, Ervadsha D
Sutaria, Barjorji Manekji
Telang, Dattatraya Anant
Tirumalachar, R
Vakil, Manekshah R
Valles, John Albert
Yevai, Jehanjir Sorabji
Cornelia Sorabji

PASS.

Abhyankar, Sadashiv G
Agashe, Moro Bhikaji
Atre, Trimbak Narayan
Batlivala, Pestonji Sorabji
Bakshi, Vaikunthrai C
Bananji, Framroze Ratanji
Bamji, Hormasji Bejanji
Bapat, Chintaman P
Bapat, Hari Ganesh
Bellerkar, Ramji Venkatesh
Bharucha, Rustamji P
Bhave, Dattatrya T
Changuln, Annappa Padepa
Chhaya, Somji Krishnaji
Chitre, Anandrao Bhikoba
Chudasama, Meruji Dossaji
Dady-Barjor, Khashedji H
Dandekar, Gopal Krishna
Dalal, Hirjibhai Jamshedji
Delkine, Theodore Joseph
Desai, Bapalal Harilal
Deshpande, Sakharam V
Deshpande, Trimbak B
Dholakia, Mahipatram A
Devadkar, Dinanath V
Divan, Pranlal Hariprasad
Divekar, Govind Vishnu
D'Mello, Mathew N
Doctor, Barjorji Dosabhai
Doctor, Behramji Jijibhai
Fernandes, Louis
Ferreira, Alexander A
Gayatonde, Vital V
Gaztar, Nasarvanji B
Gokhale, Venkatesh G
Gole, Shankar Balvant
Gupte, Dattatraya M
Gupte, Govind Keshav
Gupte, Vasudev Rajaram
Gutikar, Vajirav Ramrav
Hate, Vinayak Nanabhai
Havaldar, Ganesh R
Joshi, Dajto Balkrishna
Joshi, Pranshankar B
Kadri, Mahaboobmiya I
Kalele, Lakshman G
Kamat, Balkrishna S
Kanga, Ardeshir Byramji
Kanga, Jamshedji Byramji
Karana, Rastamji Kavasji
Kelkar, Balkrishna Ganesh
Khadilkar, Vasudev D
Kher, Gangadhar Mahadev
Kotval, Peshotan Kavasji
Kotar, Muncherji Palanji
Lala, Mulchand Glanchand
Limaye, Dattatraya Gopal
Limaye, Sadashiv Bhaskar
Madan, Ardeshir Merwanji
Mantri, Harishankar H
Mascarenhas, Peter Paul P
Mehd, Bhaskar Motilal
Mehta, Edalji Navroji
Mehta, Karsukh Narsuiram
Mehta, Manilal Harilal
Mehta, Mohanlal Pitamber
Meisheri, Lakhamshi Hirji
Modi, Janichand J
Morro, Keshav Nilkanth
Motivala, Behramji D
Mushrif, Pandurang S
Nachne, Vaman R
Nadkarni, Mangesh K
Nadkarni, Mangesh S
Naik, Sreoni Govind
Naik, Vishnu Balvant
Nanavati, Jehangir D
Nanavati, Manilal K
Navratna, Vedavyas N
Padhye, Keshav Appa
Pardivala, Jamshedji H
Paralkar, Lakshman V
Parekh, Amritlal Motilal
Parneria, Pranlal A
Patel, Jhaverbhai D
Patil, Fakirgowda S
Pereira, Frederic William
Pradhan, Govind Vaman
Purandhare, Lakshman A
Purvyaor, Pirozshah D
Raleraskar, Govind Hari
Rajmachikar, Narhar T
Randeria, Byramji A
Rane, Moreshvar Bhaiji
Risbood, Raghunath K
Risaldar, Alijankhan S
Sabnis, Bhaskar Dattatraya
Sahasrabudhe, Kashinath V
Sant, Shankar Bapaji
Sathaye, Pandharinath V
Seshechar, G
Shukla, Lakshmishankar K
Sirdesai, Balkrishna B
Thackar, Dharamshi J
Thakkar, Devji Trikamdas
Tipnis, Laddhan B
Trilokekar, Ramchandra A
Trilokekar, Sundar V
Trivedi, Utamlal K
Tulpule, Narayan Vithal
Unvala, Edalji Jamshedji
Vaidya, Gajanan Bhaskar
Vaidya, Vaman Ganesh
Vakil, Dhanjishah Barjorji
Vasavada, Mahasukhrai M
Vedak, Krishnarao Vithal
Wadia, Rustam D N

The following also out of the B.A. candidates have passed the first LL.B. Examination. Out of 189 candidates for the B.A. Examination 35 passed the first LL.B. Examination, i. e., 2 in the first division and 34 in the second division. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

CLASS I.

Chhaya, Ichhashankar J
Nanavati, Manilal K

PASS.

Akut, Dinkar Bapuji
Badami, Sureshanra P
Bendi, Khando Gopal
Bidlee, Devshi Jathabhai
Bapat, Vishvanath Krishna
Bhat, Vaijanath P
Bhonpatkar, Bhaskar B
Coutinho, Lawrence S
Dalvi, Dattaram Ganpat
Desai, Manilal P
Deshpande, Vasudev G
Ghoda, Motilal Ramshankar
Gadgani, Balchand W
Joshi, Bapuji Vaikunth
Jeejeebhoy, Rustomji N
Khadilkar, Gopal Vishnu
Mehta, Manekial Lallubhai
Mehta, Ramprasad M
Modi, Amritlal Vardhaman
Mulla, Sorabji Pardunji
Munshi, Chandrevadanam R
Navaikar, Maneshvar N
Oza, Ramkrishna Balaji
Palsetia, Pestonji Dinshaw
Parvate, Govind Krishna
Phansalkar, Lakshman K
Pradhan, Govind Balvant
Rajadhyaksha, Nanabhai K
Sabne, Shantaram B
Sankla, Dhirajlal Varajdas
Shenoi, Gurudasing J
Shingne, Padmanabh B
Tipnis, Balkrishna Y
Vaishnav, Vrajlal R

FINAL orders regarding the re-distribution of troops on the North-Western Frontier will be passed shortly.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WINTER OIL SEEDS.

FIRST general memorandum on the winter oilseeds crop of the season 1895-96.—Up to the present the season has on the whole not been favourable in Northern India and the Central Provinces, but in Western and South-Central India conditions are more promising. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh owing to insufficient moisture in the ground at the time of sowing, the germination of rape and linseed suffered in several districts; the area under crop is reported to be 20 per cent. less than last year owing to the early cessation of the rains. In the Panjab the area under rapeseed is estimated to be about 45·3 per cent. less than what was reported in the final return last year. In Sind an insufficient inundation and scanty rainfall have largely curtailed the area. In the Central Provinces, partly in consequence of the failure of the crop in past seasons, partly owing to the absence of moisture in the lighter soils at sowing time, the area under linseed has been restricted; germination also has been very unequal and many of the seedlings have withered. In the Bombay Presidency the area under linseed in Gujarat is considerably above the average area and that of last year, notably in Cambay. In the Deccan and Karnatak also the area is above the average; in the latter it will probably reach last year's figure, in the former it will exceed it but information for both is incomplete. The increase is largest in Khandesh, where linseed has been largely substituted for wheat and for kharif crops for which rain at sowing time was deficient. The sowing of rapeseed is as yet unfinished; in Gujarat it has been greatly restricted by deficiency of the late rain. In Berar the area under linseed exceeds by about 2½ per cent. last year's figures: the rainfall being scanty towards the end of the monsoon cultivators sowed linseed in preference to wheat. In the Nizam's territory also the area under oilseeds has everywhere been increased. In Assam the area under mustard is more extensive than last year, and is about the average of the preceding five years. Present general prospects are fair in most districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but rain is urgently wanted. In the Central Provinces prospects are generally unfavourable, and unless rain falls early the outturn will be very short. In Berar a ten-anna crop is expected, but conditions would be improved by an early fall of rain. In the Bombay Presidency, the prospects are reported to be either good, or good to fair; while in the Nizam's territory there is a promise of fairly good average crops, very much better than those of the preceding year, and the outturn is estimated to be considerably higher. In Assam the mustard crop is not promising, the season having been so far unfavourable owing to absence of rain.

WHEAT.

First general memorandum on the wheat crop of the season 1895-96.—The area sown in the Panjab is estimated at a little over 6½ million acres, or 17·7 per cent less than the area finally returned last year, which was more than 3 per cent. below the very extensive area sown in the year preceding.

In the North-Western Provinces the autumn rains ceased early, leaving the soil very dry at the time of sowing, and g rmination suffered in most districts from want of sufficient moisture. Where irrigated the crop is flourishing, but where irrigation is not available the crop is suffering and the want of rain is keenly felt. The total area is 25 per cent. less than last year. In the Central Provinces very little rain fell after the end of August. Seed was difficult to obtain owing to past bad seasons, and some of the land was too hard to plough: a considerable decline in the area under wheat is the result. Germination of the seed sown in the lighter soils has been very poor, and in the richer lands defective; much wheat withered during the abnormal heat of November, and the outlook generally is unsatisfactory. In Berar insufficient rain at sowing time and the early cessation of the monsoon have caused a decrease in the area sown, which is 14 per cent. below the figures of last year; and the crop is not in a good condition. For the Bombay Presidency information is as yet incomplete; such as has been received shows the area about in Gujarat, the Deccan, and the Karnatak to be respectively 27, 30 and 21 per cent. and in Sind 34 per cent. below the average.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

Preliminary memorandum on the wheat crop for the season of 1895-96.—Estimates generally up to 10th December. Information incomplete; sowings continue.

Gujarat.—Area 213,000 acres, 27 per cent. below average. Improbable that last year's area will be reached. Deficient moisture where sown early, and in South Gujarat, where this deficiency was anticipated, wheat lands have been partly occupied by cotton.

Gujarat States.—Area 330,000 acres, 27 per cent over average. Not expected to come up to last year's figure. Sowing rain deficient everywhere except Gokulwal. In Cutch cotton occupies unsown kharif lands. Condition fair in Baroda, and good to fair elsewhere. Palanpur figures not included.

Deccan.—Area 616,000 acres, 30 per cent. below average. Sowings continue but must soon cease. Returns from parts of Nasik, Khandesh and Satara with average 203,000 acres, not recieved. In Khandesh decrease general. Insufficient late rain, but linseed largely replaced wheat. In Satara October rains kept soil too wet for wheat. In Poona gram and jowar have replaced wheat in places. Condition good to fair; disease reported from one taluka of Satara.

Deccan States.—Area 24,000 acres, slightly above average. Condition good to fair.

Karnatak.—Area 315,000 acres, 21 per cent. below average. Sowings continue and probably will reach last year's area. One taluka in Dharwar with average 50,000 acres not included. In Bijapur early sown crop in places ruined by excessive October rain; elsewhere condition of sown crop good.

Karnatak States.—Area 109,000 acres, 8 per cent. above average. Condition fair in Jamkhandi. Better elsewhere.

Sind.—Area 259,000 acres, 34 per cent. below average. Decrease general, due to scanty rainfall and low inundation. Condition fair in Thar and Parkar, and good elsewhere. Information for Khairpur State with average 32,000 acres not included.

BOMBAY SEEDS.

Preliminary memorandum on the linseed and rapeseed crops for the season of 1895-96. (Information generally up to 10th December.)

LINSEED.

Gujarat.—Area considerably above average and last year, notably in Cambay. Condition fair.

Deccan.—Area above average and will be above last year. Information incomplete. Khandesh claims most of the increase. Linseed substituted largely for wheat and also for kharif crops, for which sowings rain was deficient. Condition good to fair.

Karnatak.—Area above average; will probably reach last year's figure. Information incomplete. Condition good.

RAPESEED.

Sowing unfinished.

Gujarat.—Cultivation considerably restricted by deficiency of late rain. Condition good to fair.

Sind.—Low inundation and scanty rainfall have largely curtilled area. Condition good.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP.

FOR some months past his Grace the Archbishop has been in failing health, and in accordance with recommendation of his medical advisers, he has decided on a journey to Europe. The Archbishop leaves by the Rubattino steamer on Thursday next, the 9th instant, and after his arrival in Naples will proceed at once to Rome. During his absence from Bombay the affairs of the Archdiocese will be administered by the Vicar-General, the Very Rev. J. Hoene, S. J. The following letter, addressed to the clergy and laity subject to his Grace's jurisdiction, will be read in the Churches of the Archdiocese on Sunday next:—

Already for some time past my health has been declining, and in the opinion of my medical advisers it is necessary that I should leave India for a time. However much I regret to separate myself, even for a time, from my beloved flock, I deem it prudent to act on the doctors' advice, and I have resolved to go to Europe. I intend starting on Thursday, the 9th of this month, leaving my Vicar-General, the Very Rev. Joseph Hoene, S. J., in charge of my office.

It will be a consolation to the faithful clergy to learn from me of your fidelity to Our Holy Catholic Church and your close attachment to his august person, as well as of the zeal and exertions which you have exhibited in many a work of Christian charity, particularly in the support which you have given to our pagan missions. I recommend my voyage to your prayers, and request the clergy, both secular and regular, to recite in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, till the 27th January, whenever the rubrics allow of it, the prayer taken from the Mass for travellers ("ex Missa pro peregrinantibus vel iter agentibus.") In taking an affectionate leave of you, I bestow upon all and every one my Episcopal Blessing, and promise that I shall remember you in my prayers, particularly at the tomb of the Holy Apostles, S.S. Peter and Paul and at the many shrines I may have occasion to visit. The Pastoral is to be read in all the Churches and Chapels of the Archdiocese on the first Sunday after it is received.—"Catholic Examiner."

IT ought to be brought to the notice of Lord Tweedmouth and the Committee on Post Office Establishments (says *Truth*) that a petition from the female staff of the Central Telegraph station, St. Martin's-le-Grand, sent to the Controller for presentation to the Postmaster-General, was unceremoniously suppressed by the former functionary. Such a proceeding is equally insulting both to the Postmaster-General and the petitioners, and calls for some official rebuke. The women have now prepared another petition, in which they have toned down their statement of the case, so as to avoid offending the susceptibilities of the Controller. The Committee would do well to insist on seeing both documents.

THE INDIAN RACING SEASON.

WITH Saturday's racing we drop the curtain on the first act of the Calcutta racing season on the flat and there is now a fortnight's breathing time for men and horses before the second and final act of the racing on the last three Saturdays of January with the illegitimate game played twice during the interval at the Tollygunge steeplechase course. It is an Englishman's privilege to grumble, but it is difficult to pick holes in the capital arrangements of the Calcutta Turf Club Stewards, which have allowed the meetings to be carried on with an almost annoying regularity and smoothness. A pleasing feature has been the absolute want of objections, and nothing has marred the harmony of the proceedings with the exception of the fining of a few jockeys for giving trouble at the start.

The Cup Day was a record one as regards the attendance of the public. The grand stand was found not nearly large enough to contain comfortably the crowd of spectators, and the stewards are considering the advisibility of enlarging it before next racing season. There is a proposition to effect this by the addition of a row of stalls and private boxes to be let out on hire for the season; and, were this done, it is almost certain that the amount received would more than cover the interest of the money expended on the alterations.

The race for the Cup has already been fully described in the "Pioneer," and there is but little more to be said about it. The victory of Sprightly was a popular one. The Maharaja of Patiala has spent much money and exercised considerable patience in trying to win the Cup, and the heart of Lord William Beresford must have been gladdened by the receipt of the telegram which was sent him after the race. There was more interest taken in the result than has been the case for some years as it was believed to be a far more open race than usual and from the bookmaker's point of view it has been the best betting race for a long time. Favourite after favourite was made and deposed with a rapidity worthy of a native court, and as the time for the decision of the race drew near the fielders were driven into confessing that they stood to win handsomely whatever the result might be, for backers are as proverbially doubtless as truthful as the average human being; but as regards their betting transactions, well, to put it mildly, they invariably exaggerate their infrequent losses while absurdly underrating their too frequent gains.

The public were not stalled off the winner by the tales of the wonderful trials in which Virago beat Sprightly with ease. Doubtless she did so, but in such wretched time, that had the trials been truly run and taken as a forecast of the actual race neither of the two horses would have had a ten to one chance of winning the Cup. It has always been supposed that Sprightly, like many other horses, will not give a trial private. On the day of the race the public stuck to Sprightly like mon to a Virago was nearly friendless, and in the Durbhungha Cup, a race only 132 yards longer than that for the Viceroy's Cup, the handicapper estimated Sprightly as two stone above Virago, a difference of twelve pounds compared with the weight-for-age they carried in the Viceroy's Cup.

We were all sorry that his illness prevented the Viceroy seeing his Cup run for, and in consequence we did not have the usual semi-State procession up the course, Lady Elgin and the Government house party driving quietly up to the side entrance next the weighing room.

Pugh, the leading jockey of the Patiala stable, was unlucky in getting two falls during the meeting. The first was from Virago who was apparently crossed and knocked against the rails by Goldsmith. It was at first supposed that Pugh was seriously hurt and the sympathy for the jockey was mingled with pity themselves by the backers of Sprightly, Pugh's mount in the Viceroy's Cup, the very next race. But though much shaken it is ancient history how he was able to bring his horse home a handsome winner. The second fall was from Little Jim on the Pony Plate. Pugh lost his stirrup something during the race and rolled off just after passing the winning post. He certainly was not able to finish as resolutely as he might. The race was won by Queenie, and many think that the loss of the stirrup cost the Patiala rider the race. Two races after was that for the Cup, resulting in a sensational dead-heat between Sprightly and Colleen Bawn, and here also some critics consider Pugh's fall affected his judgment, and that his mount should have won had he not taken affairs a little too easily. However, an experienced jockey knows better than any one else how his horse is going, and it is often the case in a long race that a jockey cannot get another inch out of a horse which to outsiders appears to be going most easily. A really good horse, though tired, seldom labours in his gallop. Trahan rode a capital race on Colleen Juna, who was beaten a half-a-mile from home, and it was only by nursing him with great patience that with a beautifully timed rush he was able to convert what looked like a certain defeat into a dead-heat.

The recipients of horses from other presidencies, it is hoped, will encourage the owners to pay us another visit next season. Chamlin from Madras, Frivolity from Bombay, and Norbert, Repudiation, Orlando and Whimbrel from Ceylon (which is not a presidency though it should be) all being returned winners, while several of the horses were placed.

Full winners of coincidences should note that Grong won the Sandown Park Stakes and Norbert the Durbhungha Cup two years running, while Ivo has actually carried off the Fort Stakes five successive times, a record which it is believed has never been beaten. There is no reason why some more coincidences should not appear in the second meeting, but we must wait for the handicaps, though probably it is safer or at least easier to prophesy before than after seeing what one sporting scribe calls "Mr. Boteler's adjudications."

The Indian had the rather stopping weight of 12st. 3lbs. in the Grand Annual on Saturday, 20lbs. above the next horse in the handicap, but regardless of this the public plunged on him sufficiently to drive him to an odds-on chance and he was not among the first five at the finish.

We believe that "Mr. Childe" rode according to orders, but it certainly seemed madness for him to lead the field such a cracker with such a steadying weight. The horse was clean cooked when he had gone a mile and a half.

Saturday's racing, all handicapes, was generally fatal to backers. The punters including, it is believed, the owner, backed Daisy Ridley carrying the top weight of 10st. 2lbs. in the Innovation Handicap, as if the race was over. She started at 2 to 1 on and was not placed. Here "Mr. Edward" was equally wrong in an opposite direction with "Mr. Childe." His weight, too far behind his field. Of course he was quite right to wait to a certain extent, but the race was only a mile, and it was too much to expect the pony to make up all the ground under such a heavy weight in the last three furlongs.

The newest system of starting declarations being made only half an hour before the advertised time of each race is paid and grist to the mill in the newspapers, one of whom fairly beat the record in the matter of the Trial Stakes, where he gave Sprightly and Colleen Juna as certain non-starters and Fortunatus as a doubtful one. They were the three placed horses.

On Saturday the bookmakers' prices were simply sinful as may be seen on reference to the accounts of the racing. They had won a great deal of money and it is a recognised fact that when they have done so they will not offer fair prices. They like to make a certainty of it and freeze on to their winnings, while backers have to plunge to retrieve their losses. It is only when the penciliers have not had such a good time as usual that they offer more liberal odds to induce punters to bet. It is just the same in England and Australia.

Hurrah! We have found something to grumble at for which the Stewards of the Turf Club are responsible. A second place totalizator is badly wanted in Calcutta. There was such a crush on Saturday at the "guichet" that many were unable to make their small investments and those who did, expended much indignation and doubtful language over the time they had to waste in taking their tickets.

It is to be regretted that the Stewards have been compelled to issue a notification in the last sheet Calendar to the effect that no programmes of up-country meetings will in future be sanctioned without a general condition that the losing fee of a jockey's must be paid to the Secretary at the time when a horse is declared to start. The non-payment or late payment of jockeys' fee up-country has for some time been a public scandal. It is the young jockeys who suffer. They are adding jockeying to their learn from me of your fidelity to Our Holy Catholic Church to take care of themselves, but those coming on are afraid to report owners to the Turf Club as they might not get employed again. The defaulters are well known and it would be a salutary lesson if their names were published.—"Pioneer."

THE Board of Inquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the grounding of French battleships near Hyeres, with a view to establishing responsibility for the mishap, has completed its works. Reports of the commanders of the stranded ships were requested by the Ministers, and with all necessary documents were placed in the hands of Admiral Rieunier, president of the board. Admiral Gervais, Captain Merl-aux-Porty, chief of his staff, and Captain Puech of the Formidable appeared before the Board, which presented its report. It is said that the matter will be presented by M. Lockroy to the Council of Ministers, but the Patrie alleges that Admiral Gervais has been acquitted of all blame, with a rider to the effect that the manœuvre he attempted was a little rash. It is understood that the chart was very defective, and some have remarked in this connection that money had been grudged to the hydrographic service. The constitution of the Board is not adversely criticised, but the Yacht points out Vice Admirals Rieunier, De la Jaille, and Brown de Colstoun were selected, according to regulations, as senior to Admiral Gervais. We have much sympathy with the admiral in these untoward circumstances, and shall welcome the announcement of his freedom from blame.

JOHANNESBURG AND THE BOERS.

LORD DUNMORE ON THE TRANSVAAL.

THE new number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* contains the following article by Lord Dunmore who writes of the Transvaal as a New Eldorado:—

"Aurea nunc vero sunt secula; plurimus auro
Venit honos: Auro conciliatur amor."
OVID.

If the great Latin poet had been permitted to rise from the grave and to visit Johannesburg on July 10th, 1895, he would have been able to realise the truth of his own words in more ways than one; for the age we live in is truly a golden one, and no one can deny that by gold men frequently attain to the highest honour, and, as Ovid justly says, can win even love itself.

The 10th of July will ever be a red-letter day in the calendar of the Transvaal, for that date marks a new era in the history of "The Golden City."

As the clocks of Johannesburg struck the hour of twelve, the chairman of the Stock Exchange mounted his rostrum, and made the extraordinary announcement that the output of gold for the month of June 1895 had reached the hitherto unprecedented amount of 200,941 ounces, representing in money a sum equivalent to £775,000.

This announcement, be it clearly understood, had reference only to the output of those mines on the Witwatersrand gold fields (commonly known as "The Rand Mines") the main reef of which runs practically through the city of Johannesburg.

Needless to say, this satisfactory announcement was received with hearty cheers by the members, and one of the evening journals of that date thus describes the latter part of the scene:—

"Several of the leading firms having sent in cases of champagne in honour of the occasion, the market between 12 o'clock and 1 p.m. was particulary vigorous."

I have no desire to introduce politics into an article which should be of a purely commercial character; but the applause which greeted Mr. Dold, the chairman of the Stock Exchange, when he made the announcement aforementioned, was not more genuine than that which greeted the announceme t, made by cable but a few days previously, that the Radical-Separatist Government had at last come to an end. For Johannesburg is an English city

ATROCITIES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

SOME few weeks ago we published a letter from Mr. H. Hess giving the contents of a cable received by him from his Johannesburg office to the effect that the necessary proofs for establishing a "prima facie" case against the Transvaal Government on this question were being forwarded to him for the perusal of Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Hess has now received the documents, and has given notice to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that they are at his disposal.

In the "African Critic" of to-day Mr. Hess says:—I print a detailed summary of the case against the Boers in regard to their treatment of natives within the Transvaal. It has been supplied by the editor-in-charge of my Johannesburg paper, Mr. Gustave Hallé, son of the late Sir Charles Hallé. For the information of my readers in Europe it is necessary to say that Mr. Gustave Hallé is a gentleman in whose honour and probity I have entire confidence, of which the fact that I delegated to him the responsible office of "Johannesburg Critic" during my absence in England is the best proof. Mr. Hallé's record in South Africa has been one of which any man might be proud, and his career has been, and promises to be in the future, a brilliant one. In short, Mr. Gustave Hallé is a worthy son of a worthy father. The evidence in support of the allegations contained in Mr. Hallé's report is now in my possession, and will be laid before the Right Hon'ble Joseph Chamberlain, in his official capacity as the Secretary of State for the Colonies, without delay.

In the course of his report Mr. Hallé says:—

I may retain that the facts hereinafter laid down prove that the habitual attitude of the Transvaal Boers towards the three quarters of a million of native handed over to them by her Majesty's Government in 1884 is that of a master-race to a set of beings entirely dependent (without appeal) on their decision as to what is justifiable in their treatment of them, and that, owing to the fact that the Boers of the Transvaal have been for 200 years at constant warfare with the natives of South Africa, and have during that period opposed, and do still steadily oppose, the advance of European civilisation, their idea of what is justifiable towards the natives of this country is at one with that entertained by Europeans in the old slave-trading days, but is not compatible with the idea of civilisation of the present day, and is not to be endured.

I maintain that the following proofs as to their habitual conduct towards the natives of the Transvaal in peace and at war prove this contention, and prove also that it is the solemn duty of the British Government to intervene on behalf of those three quarters of a million natives whom they—under assurance that their rights would be secured—handed over to the Transvaal Government. The Boer of the Transvaal does not understand that the native has rights in the sense intended in the convention, and it is for the British Government now to define those rights and to make the necessary provision that they be observed.

I maintain, and will address proof:—

I. That the late native wars have been caused by deliberate oppression of the natives, designed either to enrich individual officials, obtain the land on which they were dwelling, or to provide labour for the Boer farmers of the country.

II (a) That the manner of conducting the said wars was stained by brutal and inhuman cruelty and treachery, both to their native foes and allies and to those new-comers of other European origin who were assisting the Boer commandos. That wearing the flag of truce and the shooting down of native women were habitual, and were marked by the vilest outrages.

(b) That after the wars were concluded not only the conquered tribes, but even those that had served as allies and others that were neutral, were seized and divided amongst the Boer farmers of the Transvaal into practical slavery, and that the method of conveying bodies of thousands of these people, whether foes or friends, distances before distribution was such as to cause death by starvation and distress to large numbers. The lands and cattle of foes and friendlies were alike seized, sold or stolen.

III. That this habitual contempt for the claim of the native to have a right to security to life and property is proved to obtain also in peace by a whole host of instances of cruelty, oppression, and depredation by Transvaal officials on individual natives and on tribes, of which I quote particulars.

Mr. Hallé then adduces his proofs and authorities for his contentions. Amongst his numerous other points he adduces that "the habit of shooting under flags of truce and firing on an unarmed native women had grown so general during the Malaboch campaign that Commandant-General Joubert was compelled to issue a general order sternly prohibiting either practice, and decreeing penalties"; and that "the capture of Magoeba was attended by the most fiendish incidents of decapitation and mutilation of male and female natives taken prisoner by the native allies of the Boers, and that these atrocious incidents were permitted by the Boer commandos."

As to corroboration of statements in the "Johannesburg Critic," Mr. Hallé says:—

Not only will Mr. Henry Hess be able to supply the Secretary of State for the Colonies with ample authority for the statements appearing in the "Critic," prior to his departure for England, on this subject, but I have been able to forward him the names and addresses of no fewer than 18 gentlemen, resident and well known in this country, on whose authority statements published by me since Mr. Hess's departure have been made. These gentlemen are all prepared to appear before a British or a mixed British and Transvaal commission of inquiry and repeat their statements upon oath. They decline to do so before a Transvaal commission, as they are convinced of the uselessness of so doing.

In conclusion Mr. Hess expresses a fervent hope that Mr. Chamberlain will devote his attention to the matter.—"Madras Mail."

BERLIN INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION OF 1896.

GREAT progress has been made lately in the preparatory work for the Berlin Industrial Exposition of 1896, the organization and plan of which we have described some time ago in detail. Questions of principle very important for visitors, have been decided, viz: the hour of the day until when the Exposition buildings are to be illuminated and the price of admission. The wishes of the public have been largely considered in the settlement of these questions. The entire Exposition grounds including all parts devoted to entertainment as well as the great halls of the Main Building will be radiant with light to a late hour at night, and a uniform rate of admission of 50 Pfennig will be charged; only on one day of the week an admittance fee of one Mark will be charged up to five o'clock in the afternoon.

As the grounds are of vast extent it was deemed of great importance to provide for rapid transit on the same, and so a railway will be built just inside of the fence surrounding the grounds, with about ten stations at the most prominent points.

The favourable weather prevailing this fall has enabled the builders to bring nearly all the buildings under roof before the cold season set in, so that the part of the work which will not be impeded by cold weather can be finished in the coming months. This insures the completion of the structures at an early day, and the fact that the Exposition will be quite ready on the opening day, the 1st of May next.

The question of the transit to and from the Exposition has been satisfactorily settled. The "Stadtbahn" and "ringbahn" will expedite trains every three minutes, carrying vast masses of visitors from the centre of the city in a few minutes to the grounds, and three new lines of electrical tramways will connect all parts of Berlin directly with the Exposition. In addition to these many horsecar and omnibus lines are running there, while a great number of steamers will ply in the same direction on the River Sprée.

The Fisheries Exhibit which will comprise all Germany, will contain displays of everything appertaining to the fisheries, industry, from the breeding and catching of the denizens of the deep to their preparation as food, and will devote itself to the object of promoting the consumption of fishfood by the people to a more extended degree than has been the case heretofore. And not only this exhibit but all the other main exhibits will be on a grand scale, as care will be taken to display not only the finished products, but to show the process of manufacture, so that the beholder can watch the articles as they grow from the raw material until they are ready for use.

The Colonial Exposition, which is under the especial patronage of the Imperial Authorities and is supported by all Germans who have done good service in the exploration of Africa, is devoted to the purpose of increasing the enthusiasm for colonial enterprises in Germany. The exhibition, as it is planned, will not only display all which the fauna and flora of the German Colonies possess that is worth seeing, but it is the intention to bring natives of different parts of Africa to Berlin and show them in their household occupations, not in the form of a horrible entertaining spectacle, but to demonstrate their adaptability for culture and civilization.

In the Chemical Department popular scientific lectures will be arranged, and particular attention will be devoted in a separate pavilion to the struggle between electrical light and the incandescent gas burner, so that visitors can get an idea of the true "inwardness" of the mysterious workings of one of the greatest industries of the day, which by some new inventions or turns by innumerable patents.

In the Lace Fabric Exhibit the history of fashions will be elucidated in a Museum of Costumes in which the visitors can study on hundreds of artistic figures how our ancestors used to dress on all possible occasions.

The Horticultural Exhibition, preparations for which have to be made on a area of about ten acres in extent, in order to be enabled to make a creditable display, will doubtless demonstrate that the gardeners of Berlin keep even pace with their townsmen devoted to other pursuits and to their colleagues in other countries.

In short, thousands of skilful hands are busily engaged in the effort to present on the 1st of May next an Exposition to the World, which will be ready and finished in all its parts.

CHOIR BOYS.

SO well trained and rehearsed are the choirs of Westminster and St. Paul's that except when some big work is to be performed, special rehearsals for Christmas are not required.

The Abbey choir usually consists of twenty chorister boys and twelve men, but on special occasions the latter number is increased to eighteen. In reply to a question, Dr. Bridge, who gave me these particulars, informed me that whenever a vacancy occurs in the choir for a boy an immense number of applications are received. Boys come from all parts of the kingdom but the majority hail from London or its vicinity. In spite of the number of candidates the percentage of first-class voices, according to Dr. Bridge, is small; and out of many who present themselves only a few possess the necessary qualifications.

The boys have a residence and school of their own where they receive a sound education. The earliest age at which a lad is admitted is nine. And he may remain until his voice breaks, when of course his career here for the time being comes to an end.

There are forty boys in residence at St. Paul's. A commodious and handsome schoolhouse has been erected in Carter Lane for their accommodation, and here they live and are provided with a good classical education. A considerable proportion of the boys are the sons of clergymen and doctors, and on entering the school a boy even at the the age of seven—the lowest age at which admittance can be gained—must know something of Latin. The boys receive no money payment for their services but they are provided with education, board, and lodging by the Dean and Chapter so long as they remain in the choir. Some of them subsequently proceed to Oxford Cambridge, and, as illustrating the care which is taken of the lads Dr. Martin observed that during his experience, extending over twenty years, the choir had never lost a boy through death.

Scholarships have been given to St. Paul's Choir School by the Clothworkers' Company, Mercers' Company, Ironmongers' Company, Grocers' Company, and Merchant Taylors' Company.

Of course, here, as at Westminster, there is great competition to obtain admission to the choir, which not surprising in view of the educational and other advantages offered. A boy may come up for admission when he is seven and the length of his stay depends on his voice. In some cases the voice will break at thirteen; in others it will last up to the age of sixteen or seventeen.

A number of boys who have passed through St. Paul's choir have attained distinction in various walks in life. Those who have distinguished themselves as musical composers include Sir John Stainer and Mr. Henry Gadsby, as well as the newly-appointed assistant-organist at the Cathedral, Mr. Charles Macpherson, some of whose compositions have been performed with success at the Crystal Palace.—"Strand Musical Magazine."

MIXED METAPHORS.

A GERMAN author has made a collection of mixed metaphors, some of which are worth quoting, if only as a warning to high-flown orators not to allow their magniloquence to fly away with them altogether. "We will," cried an inspired democrat, "burn all our ships, and, with every sail unfurled, steer boldly out into the ocean of freedom!" Even that flight is surpassed by an effort of Justice Minister Eye, who, in 1848, in a speech to the Vienna students, impressively declared: "The chariot of the revolution is rolling along and gnashing its teeth as it rolls." A Pan-Germanist mayor of a Rhineland corporation rose still higher in an address to the Emperor. He said: "No Austria, no Prussia, one only Germany—such were the words the mouth of your Imperial Majesty has always had in its eye. We have heard of the mouth having an eye-path, but never before of the mouth's eye. But there are even literary men who cannot open their mouth "without putting their foot in it." Professor Johannes Scherr is an example of such. In a criticism on Lenau's lyrics he writes, "Out of the dark regions of philosophical problems the poet suddenly lets swarms of songs dive up, carrying far-flashing pearls of thought in their beaks." The German Parliamentary oratory of the present day affords many examples of metaphor mixture; but one may suffice. Count Frankenberg is the author of it. A few years ago he pointed out to his countrymen the necessity of "seizing the stream of time by the forelock." But none of these pearls of thought and expression surpasses the speech of the immortal Joseph Prudhomme on being presented with a sword of honour by the company he commanded in the National Guard of France. "Gentlemen," said he, "this sword is the brightest day of my life!"

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF JANUARY, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Jacobabad and Saugor and has been either steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution remains unaltered, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-westerly at Veraval, Surat, Mahagaon and Madras, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Jacobabad and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average at Surat, Khandwa, Bhuj, Deesa and Jacobabad, and the minimum 5° in excess at Jaypore. The highest temperatures in the shade was 95° at Surat and the lowest 47° at Jubulpore. Jacobabad, Jaypore, Humidity has increased largely at Bhuj, Indore, Amraoti and Surat, and the skies are more or less cloudy all over the country lying to the north of latitude 18°. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. A small area of low pressure is shown by abnormals to exist over the country at and about Karachi. Bhuj and Deesa are where the pressure is slightly unsettled. It is moving eastwards, and the weather over the country lying to the north of latitude 16° is in an unsettled condition and will remain more or less cloudy. The atmosphere is very damp at Bhuj, which indicates the probability of rain there or in the neighbourhood. A few scattered showers are also likely to the north of latitude 19°.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd January 1896.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·992
Temperature of the Air	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·6
Dew Point	66·9
Relative humidity of Air	731
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day).	86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·5
General Direction of wind	ENE., E, WNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	169

From midnight to midnight.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

THE following articles are held in detention in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, which will be disposed of by auction unless claimed within six months.

N. B.—Unaddressed, unclaimed or refused articles are omitted.

Address on article.	Particulars of contents.	Reason of non-transmission to destination.
PACKETS ADDRESSED TO ENGLAND OR FOREIGN COUNTRIES INTERCEPTED FOR NOT FULFILLING THE PRESCRIBED CONDITIONS.		
Hemperstall, Miss, K. Dublin	Silk handkerchiefs..	Not *bona fide* sample of merchandise (a)
Gobhai, M N Kobe, Japan	Pieces of gold stone & glass bangles ...	Do
Morris, M Hereford-shire	Book	Exceeding the prescribed limit of weight (b)
Lampard, Miss, London	Do	Do
King, S & Co, Westminister, London..	Do	Do
Dickinson, William & Sons, Blackburn, London	Bobbin	Likely to damage the contents of the mail bags (c)

(a).—Clause 173 of the Postal Guide for August 1895.
(b).— Do. 182 Do. Do,
(c).— Do. 193 Do. Do.

NOTE I.—Many things which ought to be sent as parcel continue to be sent as packets. The packet post is only available for (1) printed matter (2) samples and the chief rule is that every packet must be open for inspection by the Post Office. Samples are to be sent for trade purposes only, and must not have a saleable value. If cigars are sent the number must be limited to three.

NOTE II.—The transmission of manufactured tobacco or cigars to the United Kingdom by Sample post, is prohibited.

NOTE III.—All communications relating to the above should be addressed to the Manager, Dead Letter Office, Bombay.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 4.

10 p.m.	74·9

SUNDAY, JANUARY 5.

6 a.m.	70·7
10 a.m.	74·3
2 p.m.	80·6
4 p.m.	80·4

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judiciously using Squibbs Brocolin Cordial. It facilitates Nervous Fears and strengthens Memory. Sold of MADON SONS & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 2.

Mein, Lt-Col. Bo, 21st Infy, off leave, from Ahmedabad.
Wetherall, Lt-Col, Bo, 32nd Bo Infy, off leave, from Ahmedabad.
Wetherall, Capt, Bo, 22nd Bo Infy, off leave, from Thopani.

JANUARY 3.

Tidswell, Capt, Bo, 2nd L Fus, on duty, from Quetta.
Garratt, Lt, 3rd Bo L I, on duty, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 4.

Curtis, Lt-Col, Bo, D A A G, on duty, to Aden.
Tidswell, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lancs Fus, on duty to Deolali.
Roosmale Cooq, Lt, Bo, 3rd L I, from leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th January, 1896.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday, 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at 8-30 p.m.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday, 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at 8-30 p.m.

2. There will be class firing at Cooria on Tuesday and Friday morning. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m, and Byculla 12 minutes later.

3. On Saturday next the 11th instant, the Corps will parade on the Oval, in front of the Club premises, Rampart Row at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress.—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

4. The Annual Class for the proficiency examination will commence at both Head-quarters this week. Further particulars will be notified hereafter. The examination will take place at the conclusion of the Camp which is expected to open on the 15th February at Mahaluxmee. Messrs. Marcks and Co. have been good enough to present a gold medal value Rs. 75 to be awarded to the candidate who at this examination obtains the highest number of marks.

5. With reference to the above order, members who are desirous of joining the proficiency class are requested to send in their names to the Fort Head-quarters as soon as possible.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th January, 1896.

1. The drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—

COMPANY DRILLS.

(1) A Company.—At 5 p.m., to-day (Monday) 6th and Thursday 9th, in the compound of the St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon.

(2) B Company.—At 5-15 p.m., to-day (Monday) 6th and Wednesday 8th, in the J. J. Hospital compound.

(3) C Company.—At 5-15 p.m., on Tuesday 7th, and on Thursday 9th, in the Government Dockyard. Members of other Companies wishing to do so may attend these drills.

(4) E Company.—At 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday 8th instant at the Town Hall.

(5) F Company.—At 8 p.m., to-day (Monday) 6th, in front of the Municipal Buildings.

(6) G Company.—At 5 p.m., on Thursday 9th instant behind the Municipal Office.

(7) Byculla School.—At 4-15 p.m., to-day (Monday) 6th and Thursday 9th instant.

(8) Cathedral High School.—At 3-45 p.m., on Tuesday 7th and Thursday 9th instant.

(9) Byculla Scottish School.—At 4 p.m., on Tuesday 7th and Thursday 9th instant.

(10) St. Mary's College.—At 4-15 p.m., on Tuesday 7th and 9th instant.

(11) Masonic Orphanage.—At 5 p.m. on Friday 10th instant, on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

BATTALION PARADE.

(12) Town Hall at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday the 11th instant, Commanding Officer's parade.

2. Members in possession of Rifles are requested to return them to Head-Quarters for the Quarterly Inspection under para 183 Army Regulations India Volume IX. The Rifles will be re-issued within ten minutes after receipt.

3. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol. F. MacShane, F Company from 3rd January to 18th February 1896.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL,
Commanding Poona District.

Poona, Friday, January 3.

Standing Medical Board.—The standing Medical Board, Poona, will assemble at the office of the P M O P D, on 3rd instant at 12 o'clock to report on the state of health of Major W Quentin, 4th Bombay Rifles.

Movements.—With reference to para 2 of District Order No. 3 of 2nd inst, the Drafts for 2nd Bn Middlesex Regt will be sent to Ahmednagar by a special mixed troop train as follows:—Dhond—Depart—8-55 p.m. on 7th January 1896. Ahmednagar—Arrival—1-5 a.m. on 8th January 1896.

Poona, Saturday, January 4.

Lieut Usborne, R A, who has been detailed for the duties of Range Officer at the R A Practice Camp at Badnawar is directed to proceed and report himself on the 13th January 1896 to Col E F Cambier, R A, Camp Commandant at Badnawar, travelling at the public expense under para 519 (1) A R I, Vol X, Part II.

Examination.—As a board of examination in the test laid down in para 120, G A R I, Vol II, will assemble at Poona at an early date:—Officers Commanding Native Infantry Regiments in this District will submit names of any candidates for the A G P (A) by the 15th instant.

A Special Invaliding Board.—As under will assemble at the Station Hospital, Poona on the 6th inst. at 9 a.m. on three British soldiers, one of 2nd Mx Regt and two of L N L Regt said to be of unsound mind.

President—Surgn Col, C A Atkins, P M O, P D.
Members—Surg Lieut Col J Dallas Edge, A M S; and Surgn Major G E Weston, A M S.

POONA DISTRICT REVOLVER CLUB.

The following are the prize-winners for December matches of the Poona District Revolver Club:—

Match I—Lieut Dunscombe, 28th Bombay Pioneers, score 63, 1st prize, Rs 40.

Match II—No entries.

Match III—Sub-Major Ghaukhan, 25th Bombay Rifles' score 71. 1st prize, Rs 15.

II. Owing to paucity of entries the second and lower prizes are withheld.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL,
Commanding Poona Station.

Poona, Friday, January 3.

Language Examination—Major Divison, Durham Light Infantry, will superintend and Captain Marriott, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, conduct the examination of the Regimental noted candidate in Hindustani L S on Monday next the 6th inst. at 11 a.m. at the Schoolroom North Lancashire Regiment.

Lieut A R Wallace, North Lancashire Regiment.

Poona, Saturday, January 4.

Field Officer's Address.—Capt. Lewis, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Field Officer and Prison Visitor for the ensuing week, resides at Race View between the Connaught Institute and the Race Course.

Mixed Board.—In accordance with para 2310A, Army Regulations, India, Vol II, part II, a special Board composed as under will assemble at the Hospital 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, at 8 a.m. on Monday next to report on 4 men considered unfit for further service.

President—Major Quentin, 4th Bombay Rifles.
Members—Major Williams, 28th Bombay Rifles; and Surg Major Young, I M S will attend.

Language Examination—Station Orders No 5 of yesterday's date is hereby cancelled.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Assam Gazette*, December 28, 1895).

GENERAL.

DR H A C Colquhoun, who has been appointed a member of the I C S is posted as an Asst Commr, Third Grade, to Cachar, and is deputed to the camp of the Professional Survey Party in that district.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending December 21, compared with the Statement of December 17, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	December 17. Rs.	A.	P.	December 21. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	66,00,000	0	0	66,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.....	1,47,31,292	11	6	1,50,38,603	1	10
Other Deposits, &c.....	5,10,69,194	10	3	5,06,69,232	15	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	3,40,462	3	6	3,44,347	6	10
Sundries	25,79,462	14	5	26,42,779	14	6
Rs.	10,53,10,392	7	8	10,53,01,963	6	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	53,37,717	0	0	50,96,540	0	0
Other authorised Investms.	72,68,612	0	0	72,25,839	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	98,09,921	1	9	99,11,901	5	1
Credits do do.	1,08,34,561	9	2	1,07,63,801	6	4
Bills Discounted, &c.....	2,85,50,511	15	5	2,91,57,889	15	2
Balances with other Banks	6,90,034	1	1	6,50,283	11	0
Bullion	1,302	10	8	1,049	2	7
Dead Stock	13,15,131	4	10	13,15,777	13	7
Stamps	9,220	10	6	9,466	4	0
Sundries	13,77,724	9	2	13,81,394	14	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	1,72,55,468	2	5	1,69,35,037	1	9
Do. at Branches ..	2,29,60,187	6	8	2,31,76,833	4	3
Rs.	10,53,10,392	7	8	10,53,01,963	6	5

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to December 21, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office.....	6,44,030	Inc.
Do. at Branches	6,75,310	do.
Other Deposits	13,99,962	Dcn.
Post Bills	3,385	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,83,000	Dec.
Loans	3,01,980	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	1,65,780	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	6,07,378	Inc.
Cash at Head Office.....	6,49,381	Dec.
Do. at Branches	2,16,555	Inc.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on shore or sea. It never irritates, and bears with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists' Stores, &c.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

342-95—Hiralal and M—Bai Radha alias Jadan vs Mathuradas Ramdas and others—Bicknell M and M—Pet heard.

286-95—Bicknell M and M—Mathuradas Ramdas and others vs Bai Radha alias Jadan—Hiralal and M.

Defended New Long Causes.

484-95—In person—Nensey Hemraj vs Lalji Mowji—Brown and M.

487-95—Payne G and S—Sakurbai vs Chattoorbhuj Nathubhaishanker and K.

512-95—Dickshit and D—Vinayek Trimbuck vs Gajanan Atmaram and others—K J Mantri and Chitnis M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

108-94—M N Sakhatwala—Sultanmiaje Ebrahimjee vs Moosa Jan Mahomed and others—Thakoredas D and C.

138-95—K J Mantri—Lingaje Mankoje vs Narsoo Komri Mayak and others—Bhaishanker and K, and In person.

434-94—Thakoredas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ludhakhoy Chatoo vs Baboobhoy Baza—Dickshit and H.

568-94—Dickshit and H—Nusserbhoy Caramsey vs Ebrahimbhoy Ludhakhoy Chattoo—Thakur as D and C.

432-94—Luttie and Co—Narrandas Kasandas vs Oodhowjee Visram and another—Edgelow and G, and Brown and M.

108-95—James Peace—Essack Hajee Oomer and another vs Lakhmidas and others—Edgelow and G.

436-94—Chitnis M and M—Chunilal Chhotalal and another vs Bhukundas Bhagirdas and others—Tyabji D and Co.

207-95—Daphtary and F—Tolaram Tellooma vs Jumnadas Vershimal.

106-95—James Peace—Balkrishna Shivahunker vs Khoja Mahomed Medi Tharia Topan—Tyabjee D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

To Speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

474-95—Daphtary and F—Jugonnath Shankar Bhende vs Gungadhur Bhiwji and others—Tyabjee and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

562-91—Tyabjee D and Co—Vinayek Vishnu Kane vs Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others—Dikshit and H.

475-95—Dickshit and H—Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others vs Vinayak Visnnu Kaney—Tyabjee D and Co.

211-95—Payne G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Noorbhoy Ismailjee—Brown and M.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Bai Shirinbai and others—F A Little for Government and Cra g e L and O for 1st claimant—Dickshit and H, and Ardeshir H and D, for 3rd and 5th claimant—other claimants in person.

Petitions for Hearing.

In the matter of the Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Cullianjee Ahmednuggar Cotton Press Co., Ld—Mookjee and R and Hiralal and M.

Promjee Cookerda and others—Petitioners—Muljee and R—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Cullianjee Barsi Cotton Press Co Ld—Promjee Cookerda and others—Petitioners—Hiralal and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

193-95—Edgelow and G—Morarjee Khimjee vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co.

618-94—Payne G and S—Charles Agnew Turner vs Sadanand Shreecrishna and another—Khunderao M and Payne G and S

638-93—Tyabjee D and Co—C Tyabally vs Abdool H Jowabhai and another—Dikshit and H.

17-91—Craigie L and O—The Manockji Petit Manfg Co, Ld, vs Jairam Damji and others—Little and Co.

396-94—Bhai-hunker and K—Shankergar Keshoregar vs Kashigar Hingo—Lidi & Nand D.

474-95—Daphtary and F—Juggonnath Shanker Bende vs Gungathur Bhiwji and others—Tyabjee and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

Testamentary Suits for judgment.

14-95—Tyabji and Co—Lewis W G Rivett-Carnac vs Lakhmidas Valji—Mansukhlal D and J.

Long Cause for Judgment.

245-95—K J Mantri—Antonio Philip Far and others vs Anoco Gonsalves and another—In person.

For Consent Decree.

340-95—Little and Co—Abdool Sheeoor Haji Joonas and another vs Abdool Cherim Haji Joonas—Wadia and Co.

239-95—Jehangier Dorabji—Rustomji Framji Kharas vs Rachunathdas Tarachand—Crawford B and B.

184-95—F Payne—Nursey Narrain Sunka Subhranarayen and Viriya—Dickshit and H.

375-94—Payne, G and S—Mcosajee Essoofalli vs Essoofalli Adamji and others—Tyabji D and Co., In person.

185-95—In person Tribhowandas Purshotamdas v Chhabildas Anandrao—Pestonjee R and K.

208-95—Roughton and B—The Fabriche Unite di Biacche Colorie vs Jugmohandas Vundravandas and others.

312-95—James Peace—Hall Mirza Bahin Mirza Pathan and another vs Vithul Kaskal Bhot and another—In person.

300-95—James Peace—Goolam Hoosen Ahmed Miya and another vs Kaz Mahomed Miya bin Kazi Dala Miya Mirza H Khan.

128-95—Payne G and S—Charles Agnew Turner and another vs Valabhji Rooshai Dawchand—Bicknell M and M.

317-95—Mathubhai and J—Haji Soolan Alli Shustri vs Mulji Jeewanji and others—Payne G and S, Framji M and M.

60-92—Tyabji D and Co—Jeewandas Morarji vs Thackersey Govindji—Mansukhlal D and J.

92-95—Edgelow and G—Haji Jan Mahomed Cossum and others vs Esmail Haji Abdul Curtim and others—Little and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Caspian s—63 bales wool, Finlay Muir and Co; 105 bales wool, M Jaitha; 79 bales wool, C Yussonji; 50 bales wool, L Shamji; 35 bales wool and 58 bales goat hair, H M Abbas; 43 bales wool, and 40 bales goat hair, H C H Gunnee; 675 cwts myrabollams, D Veerji.

Britannia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts bone meal, M Jamal.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—6 cwts fishmaws, N Peershoy; 20 cwts beeswax, N Miannee; 5 cwts peacock feathers, Kahn and K Brandt; 6 cwts peacock feathers, O Sirabji; 13 bales skins, H M Abbas; 70½ cwts condiments, Manockji Poonjiali and Sons; 80 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 2,001 cwts castoroel, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 cwts deer horns, R Dhunji.

Jupiter s—27 bales skins, H C H Gunnee; 150 cwts gum, L Ladha; 4 bales silk waste, Aldridge Solmon and Co; 28 bales hides and skins, A E Peershoy; 11 bales skins W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Milazzo s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, N Khairaz and Co; 2,000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Skiddy s—200 bales cotton, Ewing Ferguson and Co; 350 cwts poppy seed, and 3,013 cwts rapeseed, Raili Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Goddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Skiddy s—125 bales cotton, Goddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Arthur Head s—1,975 bales cotton, Raili Brothers; 660 bales cotton, 1,040 cwts rapeseed, 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, and 1,000 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts gum, Toeppen and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Clan Macrae s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Maria Valleria s—27 tons teak squares, Alex McKenzie; 858 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

Myrtledene s—110 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—6 cases condiments, D R Umrigar and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—2,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts wheat, and 4,000 cwts teaseed, Raili Brothers; 2,000 cwts mowrasood, and 4,500 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes s—28 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, A C Mahomed; 52 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, R Fazul.

Bisagno s—11 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

Ravenna s—30 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 137 cwts cloves, and 34 cwts olibanum, N Cassumbhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hydaspes s—125 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

Ravenna s—750 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 5 bales piece goods, David Sassoon and Co; 490 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Bisagno s—70 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

REAR-ADMIRAL BUNCE, who is in command of the United States Atlantic Squadron, has made a report on the action of smokeless powder which was supplied to his ships for experimental purposes. Five hundred rounds of smokeless powder were supplied for use with the six-pounder guns to the New York, Columbia, Minneapolis, Montgomery, and Raleigh, and the admiral reports that the powder used gave satisfactory results. He says that while little smoke came from the charges fired from the guns mounted on deck, that used between decks the smoke was as dense as that resulting from firing ordinary black powder, this circumstance is explained by the ordnance authorities by the fact that the air below was denser than on deck, and the smoke could not escape so readily; but a more possible explanation is to be found on the circumstance that the primers used contained black powder. Of these primers Admiral Bunce reports that between forty and fifty out of the total missed fire, which is said to have been due to defective packing of the cartridge cases. The United States ordnance reports that it is about to und

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA,
FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE,
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic*; hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Direc- "tors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chloro- "dyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the only known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is at once relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Chlorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick and bounding one to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters,*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

OKUM, *July 25th* 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of the Genova.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 16th* 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"DEAR SIR,

"LE CAILLO, *May 25th* 1873.

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN."

"Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

70, KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Re. 1/8; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 6, and Rs. 10

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to Notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD

For Infants & Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.

Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the Octopus's work by use until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

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WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

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VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.

INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.

A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.

IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CONTAGIOUS SICKNESS.

Manufactured by RICQLÈS, Rue de la Perle, PARIS, and by all Druggists.

See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLÈS.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.

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STERLING SILVER LEVER WATCHES, Reliability, Strength, Elegance.

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"Soldier" Hunter, Key winding	.....	Rs. 90.
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ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

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Unrivalled Timekeepers, Full Jewelled in 15 holes, Sterling Silver Cases, powerful Lever Movement. Brequet hair spring, chronometer balance.

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Their invention being the outcome of many years of careful labor directed to the production of really first-rate time-keeper of solid quality and handsome appearance to withstand all climatic influences and endure hard use, SUITABLE ALIKE FOR THE MILITARY, MEDICAL, MECHANIC, MERCHANT AND MISSIONARY, offered at such a reasonable price as to be within the reach of all.

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COMPLAINTS ARE ABSOLUTELY UNKNOWN.

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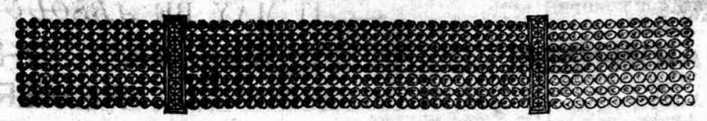

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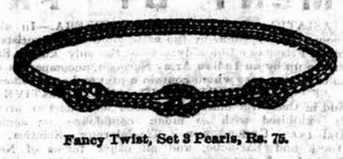

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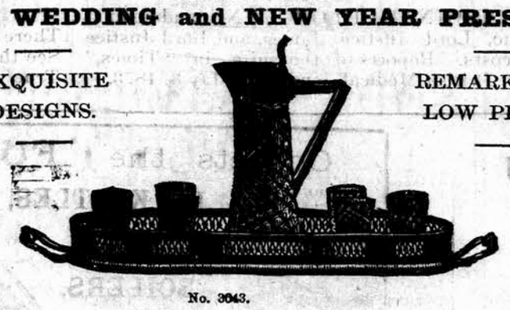

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LAMP WAREHOUSE,
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CARNRICK'S Soluble Food
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

The Most NOURISHING, PALATABLE, EASILY DIGESTED, and EASILY PREPARED INFANTS' FOOD.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which the Infant cannot digest, the Starch of the Wheat having been

converted by our process into easily digested nutriment—dextrine and maltose. The milk, again, used in the preparation of Carnrick's Soluble Food is partly pre-digested, with the result that it can be assimilated by the youngest Infant, and yet does not supersede the natural process of digestion.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD requires the *addition of water only*, to prepare it for use, as it contains all the elements necessary for the growth and sustenance of the child.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

CARNRICK & CO., LTD.
24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury,
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Train your Moustach the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
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Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London,
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AGENTS: Messrs. Wagle & Co., 3, Jambelwady, Kalkadevi Road Bombay.

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Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dyes.
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FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
AT FIRST COST,
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DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
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